The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1873. NUMBER 126.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

Lazarus Silverman,

BANKER,

Has this day removed to his new office in the Board of Trade Building, formerly occupied by the Merchants' National Bank (entrance on Washington-st.), where he will continue to transact a general Banking Business, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873.

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INTEREST ON CITY BONDS.

City of Chicago Coupons, due January 1, 1874, will be paid at City Treasurer's Office if presented prior to 29th inst. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1874.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

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No. 9 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

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(CHRISTMAS),

Until 12 M.

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OPEN TO-DAY.

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The Pews in St. James Episcopal Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., will be rented on Christmas Day, immediately after morning service.

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MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago ... Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, north-... State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January ..., 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

Masonic.

... Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

FIRST NUMBER NOW READY.

THE

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

SUSTAINED BY THE

ABLEST WRITERS

IN BOTH HEMISPHERES,

FOR JANUARY, 1874.

CONTENTS:

I. Our Late Panic.
II. Fires in American Cities. By Prof. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., Harvard University.
III. Deep Sea Explorations. By Prof. W. B. CARPENTER, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., University of London.
IV. Universal Education. By RAY PALMER, D.D.
V. The Prussian Church Law. Baron FRANZ VON HOLTZENDORFF, Munich.
VI. International Arbitration. By THEO. D. WOOLSEY, LL. D., late President of Yale College.
VII. Book Notices.

The "International" will be issued six times a year. Subscription price, $5.00. Specimen copy by mail, $1.00. Canvassers wanted.

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Dec. 20th:

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Dec. 24th:

MAY ON THE LAW OF INSURANCE, as applicable to Fire, Life, Accident, and other Risks not Maritime. By JOHN W. MAY, Esq. 8vo, sheep. $7.50.

CONTENTS.—Chap. I. Of the Nature of the Contract; II. Of the Form of the Contract and the Parties thereto; III. Of the Consummation of the Contract; IV. Of the Subject-matter of the Contract, and herein of Insurable Interest; V. Of Insurance Agents, their Powers and Duties; VI. Of Warranties; VII. Of Representation; VIII. Of Concealment; IX. Of Special Provisions of the Contract; Alteration; X. Alienation; XI. Title, Ownership, Interest, Incumbrance; XII. Health, Habits, Occupation; XIII. Suicide. XIV. Death by Violence, Hands of Justice, in Military Service; Restrictions on Residence and Travel; XV. The Premium and its Payment; XVI. Other Insurance; XVII. Of the Assignment of the Policy; XVIII. Of the Risk, its Duration and Extent; XIX. Of the Loss and its Adjustment, and to whom Payable; XX. Of the Notice, Preliminary Proof, Particular Against and Payment of the Loss; XXI. Of Limitation of Suit as to Time and Place; Arbitration; XXII. Of Waiver and Estoppel; XXIII. Of Accident Insurance; XXIV. Of Guarantee and other Kindred Insurances; XXV. Of Mutual Insurance; XXVI. Of Remedies, Evidence, Pleading, Bankruptcy.

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FOR THE YEAR 1873,

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E. COLBERT, Commercial Editor.

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OUR COMMUNISTS.

A Brief Sketch of the Socialist Movement.

The First Organizations in Chicago.

Formation of the Federal Council—Plan of Operations.

Platform of the Sections Established Here.

Abolition of Private Ownership of Property.

Appropriation of Realty by the State.

No Action Taken Yesterday to Relieve the Unemployed.

The Relief and Aid Society Will Consider the Matter Friday.

Threats of F. A. Hoffman to Rip Up the Society.

The Report of the Workingmen's Committee.

The Situation in Other Cities.

COMMUNISM IN CHICAGO.

The demonstrations made by the unemployed workingmen in this city Sunday and Monday, have naturally led most of our citizens to inquire as to the formation, constitution, and intentions of the International Workingmen's Association—a body of Socialists who have taken charge, and assumed the leadership of, these thousands of hungry men looking for employment or bread. The Internationalists, or Socialists, in this country, are of but recent growth, but in Europe, they have been agitating for years, and the outrages by the Communists, who sprang from the Socialists, and by the rebels of Cartagena, are still in everybody's mind, and it is but natural that our citizens should look with dread upon the demonstrations made this week under the auspices of these men.

THE STARTING-POINT.

The origin of this socio-political association begins with the revolution of 1848, when the revolutionary element of Germany, France and Italy were divided in two great camps. One wanted a republic fashioned somewhat like our own, while the other—the Socialists and Communists—were opposed to this, they being in favor of tearing down the entire edifice of our present state of society, and building up a new one under which an equal distribution of wealth could be had.

CARL MARX.

The leader of these Radicals was Carl Marx, now of London, who from 1847 to 1849, edited the *Rhenish Zeitung*, in which paper he first gave vent to his peculiar ideas on society and the State. He advocated the interference with labor by abolishing competition and wages, leaving men to work under the influence of public spirit and making an equal division of the production. Another scheme of his was, that no man should be allowed to possess more than a certain amount of wealth; the surplus wealth to go the State, to be used for public institutions, and to provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves. Ferdinand Lasalle, who was killed in a duel in Switzerland, a few years ago, advocated the same principles as Mr. Marx, and these two men, together with Louis Blanc, of France, may be termed the founders of the present wide-spread International Socio-Political Workingmen's Association. The Communists of Paris and the rebels of Cartagena were also International Socialists, but, coming into power, became far more radical than the present International Society.

THE COMMUNISTS.

While the former intend to interfere with the laws of labor and wealth only, the Communists who are represented by such men as St. Simons, Fourier, and Rochefort, propose to abolish in addition the relations of husband and wife, along with the system of domestic government which is founded on the parental authority. The Socialists in this city emphatically deny that they have anything in common with the Communists, and declare it their only aim to ameliorate and better the social condition of workingmen, to have them educated and emancipated and be prepared for just such crises as the present.

SOCIALISTS IN CHICAGO.

The Socialists in this city numbered about 400 men up to the present time and consisted of six sections, three German, one French, one Polish, and one Scandinavian. But like the Socialists in other cities in this country, they took advantage of the present crisis and offered their assistance and aid to the thousands of unemployed laborers, and books were opened for all the unemployed to sign their names, that they might be organized into a grand united body. The unemployed, although not Socialists, still joined them for the purpose of getting bread for their starving families. Over 7,000 workingmen in this city have inscribed their names on the books of the Internationals at their headquarters at No. 68 West Lake street and No. 139 West Polk Street up to the present, and new names are daily added. That these men are not yet educated up to the ideas of the Socialists, and joined them for no other purpose than to secure bread for their starving families, is best seen by the quietness and peaceability with which they have made their demonstrations, in spite of the incendiary councils of the leaders of the International, Workingmen's Association.

FIRST ORGANIZATION HERE.

An International, Social, Political, Workingmen's Association was first formed in this city in 1868, under the name of Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiter Verein. About 1871 the name was changed to Social, Political, Workingmen's Association. They having become quite numerous by that time, they divided again into three sections, with a general section composed of the officers of the other three, who, as a Local Committee, have charge of the management of the Association in the city, and the most prominent of whom are Henry Stahl, John Hanson, Karl Klings, Mr. Timpel, Christian Krans, A. L. Hernaux, Mr. Michowslinski, and Mr. Thorsmark, most of whom will be readily recognized as the most incendiary speakers of Sunday's meeting.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The first Federal Congress of the Internationalists of the United States was held in New York on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of July, 1872, when the following laws and rules of government were adopted:

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

1. A Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Society will be elected by the Congress for one year. It shall have authority to fill its own vacancies, but the number shall not exceed five.

2. If the calling together of a General Congress is for no other purpose than the election of a Federal Council, a new Council may be elected for the next year by a general vote of all the Societies.

3. The duties of the Federal Council shall be as follows:

To organize and centralize the propaganda.

To represent the organization at home and abroad.

To collect the dues and remit the proper amount to the General Council.

To submit a monthly report to Local Committees and Sections.

To make a quarterly report on the financial condition of the organization.

4. The Federal Council can refuse admission in the Federation to Societies and Sections, or expel them. The Council, however, is not authorized to divest them of their International character, but can recommend suspension to the General Council.

5. The Federal Council is authorized to make such recommendations from time to time as they may deem proper. These recommendations will become binding, if they are accepted within a month after publication by a majority of Sections.

6. The Federal Council shall appoint a General Secretary who has to sign all documents, make a correct copy of all papers coming from the Federal Council, and preserve the same. He shall be held responsible for the proper performance of his duties.

7. The Federal Council shall send to all Sections two months previous to the assembling of the Congress the order of the day and the propositions to be discussed.

SECTIONS.

1. Ten persons, speaking the same language and belonging to the laboring class, shall be entitled to organize a Section; should there, however, be another section of the same language within a mile of this one, the approval of that Section must be obtained, before the new one can be organized; should the approval be withheld, an appeal may be taken to the Federal Council. This rule however, is not applicable to Trades Unions.

2. Three-fourths of the members of a Section must be workingmen receiving wages.

3. Newly-organized Sections shall apply for admission to the Federal Council, and, at the same time, pay the dues for the fiscal year. A complete list of membership, containing the full name, residence, and occupation of each member, shall also be submitted. They must show whether the members are workingmen receiving wages or not. A formal declaration that they will acknowledge and defend the ideas and laws of the International Working Men's Association, and a copy of their Constitution, is also required.

4. Sections shall be numbered by the Federal Council.

5. Sections are cautioned to keep strictly within the limits of their peculiar field of labor, viz.: To organize and centralize the working masses for their mutual protection, their advancement, and complete liberation.

6. Each Section can propose to the Federal Council rules and measures of a general character, which within six weeks must be submitted to the different Sections, provided the Council deems them politic. An appeal from the decisions and actions of the Federal Council can be taken, if the case either be submitted to Sections, a majority vote of which is sufficient to reverse the decision, or if it is laid before the yearly Congress.

7. Each Section shall, on the third Sunday of each month, submit to the Local Committee, or where no Local Committee exists, to the Federal Committee, a correct report of all its actions and resolutions of the previous three or four weeks, with a true record of the dates of meeting, and the financial condition of the Section.

8. Each Section shall make a regular statistical canvass of the condition of workingmen and their work, and the formula adopted by the Congress shall be used for this purpose.

9. All Sections are required to keep on good relations with Trades Unions, and help in their organization.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

1. Where more than one Section exists, the total membership of which is not below fifty, Local Committees with proper powers shall be constituted.

2. Sections of the same city shall assemble together at least once every three months.

DUES AND TAXES.

1. Each member of the organization shall pay to the Federal Council a yearly tribute of ten cents. The dues to the General Council are not included in the above amount, but will be collected separately.

2. The Federal Council shall have the power to make an extraordinary assessment of five cents per annum for each member, if circumstances should require it. Should these five cents not be sufficient, application for assistance must be made to the Sections.

3. All Sections are requested to establish relief funds for the purpose of aiding members who lost their employment through zeal for the association, and for other purposes.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Correspondence between Sections and Committees, shall pass through the hands of the authorities constituted for this purpose—the Federal Council and the Local Committees. Exempted from this rule, are complaints or charges against the authorities. In the latter case the Federal Council or Local Committee must, however, be given proper notice of such action.

2. The same rules are applicable to correspondence with the General Council.

3. All officers and authorities, Committees and Councils of the organization, can be expelled from their position at any time by a general vote of their constituents. Such vote must take place within two weeks from the day notice of such desire has been given; the request for taking such step, however, must be made by one-fourth of the actual constituents.

4. In case of a procession, each member is entitled to membership in the next Section of that town.

5. Expulsion from a Section shall be binding for the entire organization, provided the proper Local Committees and Federal Council have affirmed such action. The principle of solidarity makes it a duty for all members of the organization to aid each other morally and materially in case of distress. Such cases of distress can be promulgated by the respective Sections, Local Committees or the Federal Council.

6. This Constitution can be altered by the yearly Congress if two-thirds of the delegates agree to such change.

GENERAL LAWS.

The general laws and regulations of the International Workingmen's Association of all countries, which were adopted by the General Congress of 1866 and 1869, and the London Conference of 1871, are prefaced by the following:

WHEREAS, The emancipation of the laboring class must be won by the laboring class itself.

WHEREAS, The strife for the emancipation of the laboring class is not a battle for preferment of classes or monopolies, but for equal rights and obligations, and for the annihilation of all superiority of classes, and

WHEREAS, The economic submission of the laboring man to the rules of the grabber of working-materials—which are the fountains of life, constitutes the ground-work of slavery in all its varied forms—the social privation, spiritual starvation, and political dependence, and

WHEREAS, The economic emancipation of the laboring class is, therefore, the great final purpose to which every political movement to further our ends must be subordinated, and

WHEREAS, All efforts made towards this end have invariably failed on account of having no unity among the different branches in each country, and the absence of a brotherly covenant among all classes of laboring men in the different countries, and

WHEREAS, The emancipation of the laboring class is neither a local nor national problem, but a social one, which includes all countries in which the modern society exists, and the solution of which depends on the practical and theoretical working together of enlightened countries; and

WHEREAS, The present renewed movement of the laboring class in the most industrious countries of Europe, while it awakens new hopes, at the same time gives a solemn warning against a relapse into old mistakes, and forces an immediate union of the still divided movements.

For these reasons has the International Workingmen's Association been organized.

Resolved, That all societies and individuals who join it recognize truth, justice, and morality as their rule of action towards each other and toward all men, without regard to color, religion, or nationality.

No obligations without rights, and no rights without obligations.

And in this spirit the following laws have been prepared:

ART. 1. The present organization has been organized to establish a central point of union and an organized combination of existing workingmen's societies of the different countries, all of which persue the same object, namely: Protection, advancement, and the complete emancipation of the laboring class.

ART. 2. The name of the society is the International Workingmen's Association.

ART. 3. A general Workingmen's Congress, composed of delegates of the branches of the Association, shall assemble yearly. Congress promulgates the general efforts of the laboring class, takes the necessary measures for the successful working of the International Association, and appoints the General Council of the society.

ART. 4. Each Congress fixes the time and place of meeting for the next Congress. Delegates assemble at the designated time and place, without having received a separate invitation. The General Council can, if necessary, change the place of meeting, but has no power to extend the time. The Congress designates the seat of the General Committee of the General Council every year, and appoints its members. The General Council so appointed is authorized to fill its own vacancies. At its yearly convocations the Congress receives a general report of the year's work of the General Council. The latter can, if there is urgent necessity, convoke Congress before its regular term.

ART. 5. The General Council is constituted from laborers of the different countries represented in the International Congress. It appoints from its midst the necessary officers to carry on the business of the society, such as Treasurer, General Secretary, and Corresponding Secretaries for the different countries.

ART. 6. The General Council acts as the international agency between the different national and local groups of the Association, so that the workingmen of one country keep constantly informed about the movements of their class in other countries. An examination into the social condition of the different countries takes place at the same time and under united directions. Questions of general interest proposed by one Association may be adopted by all others in case of a necessity for taking immediate practical steps,—as, for example, international complications, where the united societies can take action uniformly and at once. At each fitting occasion the General Council takes the initiative on the different propositions to be made to the different national or local Associations. To simplify the business of the General Council with branch societies, periodical reports are published.

ART. 7. While on one hand the success of the workingmen's movement in each country can be established through the power of unity and combination only, on the other hand the activity of the General Council is enhanced, because it can transact its business with a few national centres, instead of a large number of small and divided local societies; therefore shall the members of the Association do everything in their power to unite the different workingmen societies of their respective countries into national bodies, represented through national central organs. It is natural that the enforcement of this article should depend greatly on the laws of each country, and that, regardless of legal difficulties, no independent local society is excluded from corresponding with the General Council.

ART. 9. Every one who acknowledges and defends the principles of the Workingmen's Association is eligible as a member of the same. Each branch society is responsible for the good character of the members it admits.

ART. 10. On changing the residence from one country to another, each member of the International Association receives the brotherly support of his brethren.

ART. 11. Although united for an everlasting union of brotherly activity, workingmen's societies which unite with the International Workingmen's Association keep their existing organization intact.

ART. 12. These laws can be altered by each Congress if two-thirds of the delegates so desire.

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNISTS.

The *Social-Politische Arbeiter-Verein* of this city has republished, and accepts as its creed, the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," issued in 1848.

This manifesto, a sixteen-page pamphlet, begins with the statement that the history of all society is that of wars between classes. Feudalism gave way to the bourgeoisie, which signifies the manufacturing, trading, and transporting classes. At present these class contests are simplified, and on one side is the bourgeoisie, on the other the proletariat, the modern laborer. The impending struggle is between these two, and in the end the latter must conquer.

Then the manifesto continues:

What position do the Communists occupy toward the proletariat? The Communists are no special party, opposing other workingmen's organizations. They have no interests distinct from those of the entire proletariat. They set up no special principles on which they wish to mould the proletariat movement. The Communists are distinguished from the other proletariat parties only by the fact that on one side they want to develop the interests of the entire proletariat as a whole, distinct from different national contests, and on the other side that, in the different stages of development which run through the fight between the proletariat and bourgeoisie, they always represent the interest of the whole movement. Consequently the Communists are the most decided, most progressive portion of the laboring party of all lands.

The next aim of the Communists is the same as that of all other proletariat parties,—the formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeoisie rule, and gaining political power through the proletariat. The theoretical doctrines of the Communists do not depend on the ideas and principles which have been invented or discovered by this or that benefactor of the world; they are only the general expression of the actual relations of an existing class war, of an historical movement going on under our own eyes.

The abolition of the existing system of property is not the sole thing which distinguishes Communism. All systems of property are submissive to a constant change. The French Revolution, for instance, did away with the feudal system. That which distinguishes Communism is not the abolition of property in general, but the abolition of the present system of property.

But this modern system of private ownership of property is the last and fullest expression of the creation and appropriation of products, resting on the opposition of classes, on the utilization of the one through the other. In this sense, the Communists can sum up their theory in the one expression—abolition of private ownership property.

They have reproached us communists with desiring to do away with the ownership of what a person has himself earned and worked for—that ownership which is the basis of all personal freedom, activity, and independence. Do you speak of the modern system of private property? But does the hired labor, the labor of the proletariat, gain him property? Not at all. It creates capital; that is to say, that form of property which plunders hired labor, and which can increase only on the condition that it creates new hired labor in order to plunder it anew.

Property in its present form depends on the opposition of capital to hired labor. Let us look at both sides of this thing. To be a capitalist means to have not merely a purely personal but social position in relation to production. Capital is a common product, and can only be put in motion by the common activity of many members; yes, in the last instance, only by the common activity of all the members of society. Thus, capital is not a personal, but a social power. Thus, when capital becomes transformed into a common property belonging to all the members of society, personal property is not changed into common property. It loses its class character.

Now we come to hired labor. The average reward of labor amounts to the price of those means of subsistence which are necessary to keep the laborer alive as a laborer. Thus what the hired laborer acquires by his activity merely suffices to support life. We do not wish to do away with this personal appropriation of the products of labor for the support of life,—an appropriation which leaves nothing which can give power over the labor of others; we only wish to do away with the contemptible character of this appropriation, whereby the laborer only lives in order to increase capital,—only lives so far as the interest of the ruling class demands.

In society at present, living labor is only a means whereby to increase accumulated labor. In the communist society, accumulated labor is only a means of advancing, enriching, and widening the life of the laborer.

Thus, in the present form of society, the past rules the present; in the communistic, the present the past. In the present form of society capital is independent and personal, while the acting individual is not independent and is impersonal.

You are horrified that we wish to abolish private ownership of property; but in your present form of society private property does not exist for nine-tenths of its members. It exists for one-tenth, by virtue of the fact that it does not exist for nine-tenths. You reproach us for desiring to abolish a form of property which presupposes, as its necessary condition, the lack of property of the immense majority of the community.

You say we wish to deprive you of your property. Certainly we do. From that moment in which labor ceases to be transformed into capital, money, ground-rents, or a monopolizing social power—from that moment when personal property cannot be used according to your present system, you assert that personality is destroyed. So you confess that under the present system you mean nothing but the bourgeoise. This personality certainly should be done away with.

Communism simply takes away the power of subjugating the labors of others, through the appropriation of the products of the community. They have said that with the abolition of private ownership of property all activity would cease and general idleness ensue. If this were so, the present form of society must long ago have sunk to ruin, since those members of it who work gain nothing, and those who gain never work.

The whole thing depends on the tautology that there will be no more hired labor so long as there is no more capital.

That culture, the loss of which these people regret, is really the conversion of the immense majority into a machine.

They say that we wish to do away with the family. Even the most radical protest against this shameful design of the Communists. But on what does the present family rest—on capital, on private gain? It exists in the full system of development for the bourgeoise alone. It finds its complement in the constrained lack of family of the proletariat and in public prostitution.

The family of the bourgeoisie naturally ceases with the disappearance of this complement; both disappear with the disappearance of capital.

Do you reproach us because we desire to do away with the utilization of children by their parents? We admit it. But you say we do away with tender relations while we substitute education by the community for domestic education. But the present fashion of talking about family and education, about the tender relationships of parents and children, become more and more disgusting, as, owing to the great manufactories, all the family ties of the proletariat are broken, and his children are converted into a simple article of trade and instrument of labor.

But the whole bourgeoisie clamor: "You Communists want to bring in a common ownership of women." The bourgeoisie sees in his wife a mere instrument for production. He hears that the instruments of production are to be utilized in common. Naturally he has no other idea than that women will be used in the same way.

He does not suspect that the object of this movement is to put an end to the position which women occupy as mere instruments of production. Moreover, nothing is more laughable than the high moral horror of our bourgeoisie over this assumed common use of women by Communists. It is unnecessary for Communists to introduce the community of women. It has almost always existed. Our bourgeoisie, not satisfied with the fact that the wives and daughters of the proletariat are at their disposal, to say nothing of recognized prostitution, find great pleasure in leading astray the wives of others of the bourgeoisie.

The present system of marriage is in reality a common ownership of married women. They may reproach the Communists for desiring to introduce a public, open communism, instead of an hypocritical and concealed one.

It is of course understood that with the abolition of the present conditions of production, that communism of women growing out of it, recognized public and non-public prostitution will vanish.

The Communists are also charged with desiring to abolish the country nationality.

The workingman has no country. You cannot take from him what he has not. The proletariat is national even now, though not according to the meaning of the bourgeoisie. National divisions and oppositions of peoples are steadily disappearing with the development of the bourgeoisie, with freedom of trade, the uniformity of industrial production and the conditions of life arising therefrom.

The rule of the proletariat will contribute still more to their disappearance, as we do away with the exploitation of one individual by another, as the exploitation of one nation by another is done away with. When there cease to be opposing classes within a nation, the unfriendly attitude of nations ceases.

The charges against Communism made from a religious, philosophical, and ideological point of view, do not deserve any explicit response. Does it need a close examination to understand that the views, the contemplations, and consciences of men change with their habits of life and their social existence? The Communist revolution is a radical departure from the old forms of property. No wonder that, in its course of development, it has most radically departed from the old ideas.

We saw that the first step in the workingmen's revolution was the elevation of the proletariat to the ruling class—the victory of democracy. The proletariat will use its political power to gradually deprive the bourgeoisie of all capital, to put all instruments of production in the hands of the State, that is, to centralize them in the hands of the proletariat, organized as the ruling class, and to increase as rapidly as possible the sum of the powers of production.

This can be done only by despotic assaults on the rights of property, and the present relations of production, through measures which appear economically insufficient, and untenable, but which, in the course of the movement, will develop themselves, and which are inevitable as a means for the overthrow of the whole system of production. Naturally, these measures will be different in different lands. For the most advanced ones the following may be recommended:

First—The seizure of the ownership of land, and the use of the ground rents for State expenses.

Second—Abolition of the right of inheritance.

Third—Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.

Fourth—Centralization of credit in the hands of the State, by a national bank with a State capital and exclusive monopoly.

Fifth—Centralization of transportation in the hands of the State.

Sixth—Increase of the national work-shops, instruments of production, and improvement of lands on a general plan.

Seventh—Equal compulsion to labor for all, and the formation of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

Eighth—Public and free education of all children.

Ninth—Abolition of factory-work by children in its present form, conjunction of education with material production, etc.

THE NEW YORK RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions proposed at the Turner Hall meeting are similar to, and were doubtless inspired by, those adopted at a recent meeting of the workingmen of New York, which are as follows:

WHEREAS, A great lack of labor exists at present among the laboring classes, and necessity and misery will greatly increase during the winter;

WHEREAS, In so-called "good times" the hired laborer can accumulate little or nothing to meet an emergency, and since it is not in his power to avoid over-production and a disorganization of business in general, and since he consequently is not responsible for the evil results which follow;

WHEREAS, All the necessaries of life are created by the working classes, and it is thus a crime to deprive them thereof; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty and the object of organized society, of the city and of the State, before all else, to take charge of the existence and the welfare of all its parts, and since this has often been done for the special benefit of the rich, and their railroads, banks, and other corporations,

Resolved, That the workingmen of the different wards form an organization to accomplish the following objects:

Employment on public works, at the ordinary rate of pay, and under the eight-hour law.

Weekly advances in provisions or money from the city or State to the suffering persons so long as the lack of labor and necessity continue.

The Mayor shall put himself in connection with the Governor of the State, in order to adopt such measures, that from the 1st of December, 1873, to the 1st of May, 1874, no tenant shall be turned out of his house for any reason.

These two officials take steps to have their action ratified by the new Legislature so soon as it meets.

OTHER GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Besides the International Workingmen's Association, there are a number of other German workingmen's societies (Arbeiter Vereins) in this city, the most prominent among which are the Chicago Arbeiter Verein, which own the Globe Theatre; the Sociale Arbeiter Verein of the West Side, which owns a fine hall at 368 W. Twelfth street, and the South Chicago, North Chicago, and Northwest Chicago Arbeiter Vereins. Besides these, there are four Workingmen Relief Associations, and a Scandinavian, a Polish, and a Bohemian Workingmen's Society, and the Chicago Schreiner Verein (Carpenters' Society). These societies number about 2,000 members, and none of them, except the Carpenters' Society, with about forty members, have joined in the movement started by the Internationals. The only prominent man connected with any of these societies who has joined the Internationals is Mr. Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., who is an ex-President and Trustee of the Chicago Arbeiter Verein, the members of which are highly indignant at the prominent part Mr. Hoffmann has taken in the movement. These societies are very liberal in their ideas, but they are neither Socialists nor Communists, but good and law-abiding American citizens, as will be seen by their platform, which is annexed:

THE PLATFORM.

We are in favor of equal social and political rights for all men, without regard to color, religion, or nationality.

We are against all slavery, in whatever shape or form it may appear, and pledge ourselves to use all means in our power to do away with it.

We are against all laws which infringe the natural rights of any man, such as temperance, Sunday, and other prohibitory laws, since they are unworthy of a free people.

We are in favor of public schools which assure to the poorest the greatest possible cultivation of all mental powers, and demand the adoption of measures to secure the bringing up of talented children at public expense.

We are against all religious compulsion, and confessional and priestly influence or instruction in the schools. We also desire institutions for the education of good teachers.

We are opposed to the exemption of church property from taxation, and hold it our duty to oppose all churchly, confessional, or priestly influence on politics.

We desire the greatest possible simplification of legislation, and want the laws clearly and understandingly worded.

We hold it to be the duty of the State to do away with all which hinders the physical and mental development of the people.

Though we are theoretically in favor of Free Trade, we consider it necessary in view of the existing relations of trade between different nations, that home industry must be protected by such duties as will make competition with imported articles possible, conditioned that all the necessaries of life are free from import duties.

We recognize in a homestead law, through which every actual settler can get a home for nothing, the strongest assurance of the endurance of the Republic, and the best protection against land speculators and governmental corruption.

We are opposed to all distinctions between native and foreign-born, but hold it to be the duty of the latter to learn to read and speak English as soon as possible, in order to fully appreciate their rights and duties as citizens. We consider ourselves justified in demanding the introduction of the German language, beside the English, in the public schools of this country.

PROGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The Special Committee, consisting of Alds. Schaffner, Heath, and McGrath, and F. A. Hoffman, Jr., whose duty was to confer with the officers of the Relief and Aid Society on the question of affording more extended assistance to the suffering population of the city, failed to have their conference, for the excellent reason that the Relief and Aid Society were not informed of the intended visit, and consequently were not on hand when wanted. Mayor Colvin visited the rooms of the Society in the morning, and, finding only the Superintendent, went to Mr. Dexter's office, where he met Messrs. King, Fairbanks, and Harvey. It not being possible to get the whole body of officers, or even a majority, together by 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting, the Mayor made an engagement for the Committee to meet the officers of the Society at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the rooms of the Society on La Salle street. The Committee assembled about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, and remained over an hour discussing the question of work, aid, etc., among themselves. Ald. Schaffner stated that the *Times* grossly misrepresented his remarks, Tuesday, on the subject of the Relief and Aid Society. He never said that the Society had abused their trust, nor that there was too much red-tape-ism. Whenever he had occasion to apply to the Society to aid any one in distress, it had always been quickly and cheerfully granted.

MEETING WITH THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the Workingmen's Committee assembled in the City Clerk's office, for the purpose of hearing the report of the sub-committee appointed to wait upon the Relief and Aid Society. They were not met by the large body of Aldermen who were present the day before; there was, fact, scarcely anybody to meet them, as it had come to be quite generally understood that the Sub-Committee had not been successful in obtaining a conference with the Relief and Aid Society, and that nothing could be done. After a time, Mayor Colvin came into the room, and for the sake of form, as he said, called the meeting to order. Only Aldermen Richardson, Stout, O'Brien, and Brandt were then present, though McGrath made his appearance after a late hour, but took no part in the controversy. It was easy to see that the Workingmen's Committee were intensely dissatisfied with the turn affairs had taken, and that little was needed to work to a fever heat the indignation they felt at what they fancied to be the failure or refusal of the Executive Board of the Relief and Aid Society to so far sacrifice their personal convenience as to meet the deputation appointed to wait upon them.

WHAT THE MAYOR HAD DONE.

In calling the meeting to order, Mayor Colvin gave the result of his efforts to secure a conference with the Society. He had succeeded in seeing four members of the Executive Committee, who had told him that the entire committee could not be got together that day, and suggested that a meeting be held Friday evening in the Council Chamber. Those whom he had seen, had intimated to him that the Society would refuse to turn over to the city authorities any portion of the money in their possession, claiming they had no power to do so under their charter. They asserted that they were ready, willing, and perfectly able to take charge of the whole business of relief, and would treat applications from the workingmen the same as they treated those made by others. The Mayor had also paid a visit to the Relief building, where he had an interview with the Superintendent, Mr. Truesdell, who explained to him the system under which the Society worked. There were twelve visiting inspectors constantly employed, whose duty it was to make inquiries in the case of every applicant. These visitors, said the Superintendent, could do ten times as much as they were now doing, and no larger force was needed. The Society was now disbursing relief in money and kind, to the amount of about $1,200 per day. There was 197 applicants Tuesday, and the number was increasing daily. In conclusion, the Mayor said that he hoped an amicable and satisfactory understanding could be effected with the Relief Society at the meeting Friday evening.

It was now supposed that the meeting would adjourn for lack of business to transact, and on this supposition Ald. Richardson withdrew, though courtesy should have prompted him to remain until a formal adjournment. But the members of the Workingmen's Committee had no intention of adjourning just then. They were unprepared for a condition of things so discouraging, and felt as though something more ought to be said.

MR. HOFFMAN THREATENS TERRIBLE THINGS.

Mr. Hoffman was the first to speak. He began by saying that the Relief and Aid Society had not done their duty. The Executive Board might easily have met the Committee. The Mayor himself met four members of the Board—almost a quorum. They knew of this movement through the newspapers, and ought to have assembled to meet the Committee. There was not the slightest excuse for the failure of the Board to come together that day. They had received ample notice, and it was not very creditable to them to say that it was not convenient to meet. "May they," said the speaker, "remember, to-morrow evening, when they are assembled around their festive boards at their homes, that there are thousands of poor who are suffering by their delay. Nine-tenths of the people of this city consider that institution (the Relief and Aid Society) a fraud. I believe that the money will not be forthcoming because it is not there; because it is in the pockets of the officers of the Society, and they are speculating upon starvation. The rule that they have adopted, compelling poor people to come to the central office for relief, is of itself sufficient to damn the Society. The speaker then proceeded to condemn the whole system of relief adopted by the Society as inefficient and worthless. He claimed that the Visitors showed favoritism in recommending aid, and that fifteen Visitors could not possibly cover the ground. There was a motive for the Board's keeping this money until compelled by law or force to give it up. He felt that the Mayor was anxious to do all in his power to make this Board disgorge; he believed the same of the Aldermen; but the wheels had been clogged, because it was not convenient for this Board of Christian gentlemen to come together. This Board lost a splendid opportunity to brighten up many suffering and squalid homes—lost it to their sorrow. "The needy men will not be put off," said he, "and I myself will rip the intestines out of this Board, and show to the people that they are a curse and a sham. Friday evening I shall be there, and I trust those men will read the newspapers and come prepared for the issue. We shall demand every cent of that money now, and we will have it. We will relieve the gentlemen of the inconvenience of meeting a committee of the people hereafter. If no other good comes of this movement, let it be that these men are deposed and hurled from their places, and that one more fraud is killed, among the many frauds under the cloak of religion and charity." The speaker went on to say that the people wanted work, and not charity. They did not want the city to give them money out and out; they wanted to earn it. If but five hundred were employed, the influence upon the remainder would be greater than the whole police force. "Let the Relief and Aid Society take warning, for woe will come unto them whose delay has allowed woe to come upon thousands. The issue must be settled Friday night. Nearly all the Germans of the city, and thousands of other nationalities, distrust the honesty of this Society. Let this money also be counted, and let the cloak of fraud and hypocrisy be torn off."

Ald. Stout proposed that the meeting adjourn.

Mr. Stahl wished to say a few words. He said they were obliged to make a report to the men who sent them, but they felt as though they hardly dared to show their faces to these people, and he would beg the Mayor to give some words of hope to take back to the people.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE SATURDAY.

Mr. McAuliffe said he believed the Mayor and Aldermen were disposed to do everything in their power. Friday evening some action was to be taken; Saturday some business must be done. These people must not be put over till Monday. This emergency required prompt action. The people were honest. They wanted work, and they wanted their immediate necessities attended to.

Mayor Colvin—That Committee said to me today that they were disposed to extend relief to the people. Now, is not it better not to forestall their action, and to wait until they are heard from Friday evening?

Mr. McAuliffe replied that the Board ought to have set aside convenience long enough to have met the Committee that day. It would greatly encourage the people to know that the Mayor intended that immediate action should be taken.

The meeting then adjourned, and the Workingmen's Committee departed in a very bad humor. They expressed themselves as utterly at a loss what to say to their constituents, who, they felt sure, would be discontented and angry at the aspect of affairs.

REPORT OF THE WORKINGMEN'S COMMITTEE.

We have been requested to publish the following:

Report to the Workingmen of Chicago by their Committee:

BROTHER WORKERS: In accordance with previous arrangements, we assembled at the City Clerk's office to discuss with the Mayor, Special, and Finance Committees, appointed by the Common Council, for the purpose of devising means to meet the requirements of the present hour. It was decided to do all possible to relieve the needy, and give employment. A committee, consisting of three from the workers and three from the special committees, including the Mayor, were chosen to meet the Relief and Aid Association Board at 2 o'clock, Dec. 24. In consequence of the absence of certain members, it was decided that they could not be assembled until Friday evening. Accordingly, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and the Common Council Chamber, were appointed as the time and place for the meeting of the Special, Finance, Relief and Aid, and Workingmen's Committees, when we feel confident that immediate action will be taken for our benefit.

The city officials, in general, are thoroughly aware of the necessity for prompt action, and we believe that work and relief will be promptly provided after Friday evening's consultation. The Mayor especially is working hard for us.

Brothers, the Mayor desires to thank the workers of Chicago for their orderly conduct in this their great misfortune. Your Committee do the same. We request that no act of yours will destroy the general good opinion your conduct has created. *Beware of the influence of any evil-disposed parties that may endeavor to incite to deeds of violence.* And we believe the hour of relief from present sufferings will soon come.

OUTSIDE COMMENTS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Apparently ignorant of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the New York workingmen, published above, and which were the first step in a general movement, the New York *Times* speaks of the state of affairs in this city as follows:

If the workingmen of the country are not entirely beyond the reach of reason, they will take care to discountenance the spirit which animated the meeting in Chicago yesterday. This latest demonstration of the demagogues who are striving to lead the laboring classes into the gravest perils is the most pronounced of all their movements. The Chicago meeting boldly demanded what was only hinted at in New York and Cincinnati. Not content with asking that the city shall furnish them work, they insisted that money and provisions be given to those for whom no work can be found. All this might be excusable, but this meeting was made by the reckless agitators who managed it to go to greater lengths. It was made to advise a combination

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]

THE HARDSCRABBLE SILVER-MINES.

How Prices Range at Posita—The Presiding Genius of the Town.

Fate of the Chicago German Colony in the Wet-Mountain Valley.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CANON CITY, Col., December, 1873.

Nes tled as it is, almost at the summit of the mountains,

POSITA

has no communication with the outside world, except through the medium of bull teams and pack-mules. The most direct route is via Canon City, up the Oak Creek Pass, although many supplies are brought in by way of Wet Mountain Valley and up the Hardscrabble Canon. And yet, with these imperfect means of transportation, the staples of life, and even the luxuries, are not exorbitant at Posita. Flour retails at $5.50 per hundred; potatoes, $1.20 per bushel; oats, $4; hay $25 per ton. Good board can be secured for from $6 to $8 per week. Dry goods and groceries are sold at a slight advance from valley-towns; while eligible building-lots, situated within a stone's throw of the Senator, are freely given away to any one who will put up a log-cabin. The leading citizens of the place seem to be actuated by the right spirit, and their liberality deserves a rapid and permanent immigration.

After supper we sallied out to find the presiding genius of the town,

RICHARD IRWIN, ESQ.

Like many others one stumbles across in this Far-Western country, he has a strange and eventful history, and fully deserves a biographer. Dick, although comparatively a young man, has been everywhere. He has tramped through California and Montana, and sipped the alkali-springs of Utah and Nevada; he has mined above timber-line, and braved the Apaches; and yet with all these adventures, Dick is modest and rarely ever speaks of himself. He is of medium height, fair complexion, clear blue eyes, thin lips, and has rather an intellectual cast of countenance. Indeed, Dick makes some pretensions as a writer, and many of the high-flown, grandiloquent paragraphs, descriptive of Southern Colorado and its mining resources, proceed from his pen. He has one of the most aristocratic-looking houses in town,—the dome being built of hewn logs neatly matched together; and, upon the occasion of our visit, was seated upon a stool in front of the fire-place, vigorously puffing his briar-pipe, and giving disinterested and fatherly advice to the group of miners who had assembled to drink in words of cheer and consolation from Dick's lips. He is very enthusiastic over the future prospects of Posita, and has the utmost faith in the Senator and other lodes. And yet, as we took our departure, with his cordial "Good night!" lingering in our ears, we could not resist the conviction that Dick would sell out and emigrate to some other locality, if he had a good chance. Dick stands high in the estimation of his comrades, and his lightest word is regarded as law in Posita.

The return to Canon City was made by way of

MOUNTAIN VALLEY.

This is without doubt one of the most fertile grazing and agricultural districts in Colorado, and is worthy by a fair majority of the many good things said of it. The valley lies at the eastern base of the Snowy Range, which runs through like a back-bone, separating it from the San Luis Valley. It is 35 miles long, and will average 10 miles in width. In the centre runs a bright, sparkling creek, the Antelope, filled with trout, while myriads of water-fowl repose upon the surface of its sheltered pools. Some four years ago, a German colony, headed by one Carl Welstein, a wandering Bohemian, who can turn his hand at a little of everything, and who has edited a newspaper and run a saw mill in the same township,

EMIGRATED FROM CHICAGO,

and settled down in that mountain valley, with the intention of starting a new Berlin. Mr. Carl Wulstein was President. The plains were crossed in safety, the stock survived; the men, and women, and babies were contented; and, for a brief season, everything was bright and rose-colored in the new Eden. But complications soon arose. Like the colonists who first settled at Jamestown, Va., our German friends accused their President of wasting their substance; and complained, also, that, while they were building cabins, putting in crops, and overcoming the rigors of a new country, their esteemed President, Carl Wulstein, was devoting his time to writing learned essays to the Denver and Pueblo newspapers on the immortality of the soul. The then editor of the Pueblo *Chieftain*, Mr. Sam McBride, took up the cause of the colonists, and denounced the action of Mr. Wulstein in rather vigorous Saxon. The two parties soon after met in front of the Pueblo Post-Office, and

WAR ENSUED.

Mr. Walstein intimated that Mr. McBride was a liar, and the latter responded still more vigorously. In the terse and expressive language of the country, Wulstein went for McBride, and the latter went for his revolver, and shot his antagonist through the left fore-arm. The wound was by no means serious, but it frightened Wulstein badly, and from that time forth he lost prestige in Colorado. He was deposed as President; the German Colony was broken up and scattered; some returned to Chicago; and of all the gay host of adventurers who came out with such a flourish of banners barely four years ago, not half-a-dozen families are now left. Wulstein still remains in the valley; but he will lead colonies no more.

THE VALLEY

has an altitude of 8,000 feet above sea-level. Nearly all kinds of grain can be raised, with the exception of corn; while the vegetables are prodigious in size and quality. Pumpkins and squashes that weigh 100 pounds, and potatoes that girth 18 inches, are not uncommon. It is a great country for cattle and sheep, and here are to be met some of the principal cattle-men of the Territory. One firm, the Beckwiths, shipped 3,000 head of cattle to Kansas City last year, and, if the market is satisfactory, they will double the above figures the present season. A cheese-factory, owned by an Englishman, Mr. Neave, is also in full blast; while butter and hay are sold in large quantities. The population of the valley is now about 8,000, and new settlers are pouring in daily. Now is the time, for, in this fertile valley there are thousands of acres of Government land, convenient to water, still unclaimed.

THE "BOULEVARD ADDITION."

Letter from the County Clerk.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We are constantly receiving letters from all parts of the country in relation to the above Addition, of which the following is a fair sample:

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 17, 1873.

To the Clerk of Cook County, Illinois:

Will you do me the favor to answer the following questions?

First, then, how far from the Court-House is Mr. Boulevard's Addition to the City of Chicago. Said Addition is said to be just west of Washington Heights. If you know, please inform me how large the lots are, and their supposed value; also, about how many inhabitants there are in the vicinity. Please inform me if you have any plats of Cook County, and if there is any more cost on them than the postage.

By answering the above, you will confer a great favor.

Please address, W. G. MCSASKEY, Post-Office Box 217, Hannibal, Mo.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COUNTY CLERK COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1873.

W. G. McSaskey, Esq.:

In answer to your letter I will say that Mr. Boulevard's Addition, so-called, lies nearly 14 miles in a direct line from the Court-House, and nearly 6 miles from Washington Heights, and is also 6 miles from any railroad.

That there are 200 acres, cut up into 21 subdivisions. That 20 of the subdivisions, covering 160 acres of ground, are divided into 672 lots each, or 13,440 in all. That there are 140 blocks in the 160 acres, with streets and alleys between and through each. That the lots average about 23 feet square, and contain, on the average, 511¼ square feet, making no allowance for the streets or alleys that are shown of record. That the lots in this 160 acres lie under two feet of water, and that successful drainage can never be accomplished. That the inhabitants in the vicinity are composed chiefly of bull-frogs and mud-turtles. That the value of such property is entirely imaginary.

The other 40-acre subdivision—the s. w. ¼ of s. e. ¼, Sec. 19, 37, 13—is mostly good farming land, and is cut up into 6 blocks of 50 lots each. The size of the lots is represented on plats as 25 by 125, with streets and alleys between and through each block; but 40 acres of ground will cut up into lots of such size only on paper. Five hundred and fifty-eight lots of that size would set up the 40 acres, with no allowance made for streets or alleys. There is no value to this 40 acres as town-lots; as farming land it might be worth something.

William Schulz, a licensed city and county surveyor, is the man who certifies to having made all the surveys, and made a *correct* plat of each. But how a surveyor can make a *correct* plat without showing dimensions of either blocks, lots, streets, or alleys, it is difficult to determine. It would be a difficult matter for any one to locate his lot by such a plat.

George W. Scott and Robert O. Sparks are the parties who acknowledge the subdivisions to be their act and deed; some were acknowledged before Henry S. Austin, but the majority before John Van Wood, Justices of the Peace in Cook County.

One hundred and sixty acres of land, subdivided in the ordinary way,—lots 25 by 125, with 66-foot streets and 16-foot alleys—will only make 1,536 lots; while, in the above subdivision, there are 13,440 lots in 160 acres.

Cook County has no plats for general distribution.

HERMANN LIEB, County Clerk.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The Only Song.

Merry's the song
Joyous with mirth;
Happy the throng
Cheering our hearth.

But bring along
The people's pride,—
The only song
For Christmas-tide.

Shepherds most blest
With Heaven's light,
Were those at rest
Watching by night.

From Galilee,
Through land and sea,
Its light shall be
Forever free.

Or sorrow's blight
It sheds a ray
That changeth night
To endless day.

'Tis not an old,
Enchanting dream,
But gems with gold
Life's silver stream.

Then sing the song
Without a peer,—
The only song
For Christmas-cheer.

ENGLEWOOD. F. D. BLISS.

The Date of the Nativity.

From the New York Evening Mail.

It would be satisfactory, and possibly might be useful, to the religious world to know for certain that the day on which it celebrates the birth of the Redeemer actually is entitled to the distinction which makes Dec. 25 the great festival day of all the year. But while average humanity in all civilized countries will usually ignore this mooted question, in its greater desire to commemorate the event itself, there have been those who, looking back as far as they could into the mist of the early centuries, have been compelled to admit the vague and traditional title which Dec. 25 has to the high honor it enjoys. In the earliest periods at which we have any record of the observance of Christmas, we find that some communities of Christians celebrated the festival on the 1st or 6th of January; others on the 29th of March, the time of the Jewish Passover; while others, it is said, observed it on the 29th of September, or Feast of Tabernacles. There can be no doubt," says Chambers, in his "Book of Days," that long before the reign of Constantine, in the fourth century, the season of the New Year had been adopted for celebrating the Nativity, though a difference in this respect existed in the practice of the Eastern and Western Churches, the former observing the 6th of January, and the latter the 25th of December. The custom of the Western Church at last prevailed, and both of the ecclesiastical bodies agreed to hold the anniversary on the same day. The fixing of the date appears to have been the act of Julius I., who presided as Pope or Bishop of Rome, from 337 to 352 A. D. Chrysostom, in one of his epistles, states that Julius, on the solicitation of Cyril, of Jerusalem, caused strict inquiries to be made on this subject and thereafter, following what seemed to be the best authenticated tradition settled authoritatively the 25th of December as the anniversary of Christ's birth, making it, in Chrysostom's phrase, *Festorum omnium metropolis*, the metropolis of all the feasts—and this distinction it has since maintained.

Other authority, of doubtful value however, represents the fixing of the day to have been accomplished 200 years previously by Telesphorus, who was Bishop of Rome 128–139 A. D. And towards the close of the second century, in the reign of the Emperor Commodus, a reference has been found to the observance of Christmas. A century later, in the time of Diocletian, the celebration of the Nativity by the Christians in Nicomedia was made the occasion of an atrocious act of cruelty on the part of that infamous ruler, in that he caused the church in which the festival occurred to be set on fire, and by barring every means of egress from the building, caused the agonizing death of every worshiper. It will be seen from the statements made that, while no record exists whereby to fix with certainty the date of the Savior's birth, the day we now call Christmas has for at least fifteen hundred years been uniformly observed by all the nations of Christendom as the anniversary of the Nativity. And it would be a libel upon humanity to doubt that, unless future research shall stamp upon some other day the certainty of being the true anniversary of the Savior's birth, the world and the Church will always continue to hold consecrate the 25th of December as commemorative of that momentous event.

A Carol.

And all the bells on earth shall ring,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
And all the bells on earth shall ring,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And all the angels in heaven shall sing,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
And all the angels in heaven shall sing,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And all the souls on earth shall sing,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
And all the souls on earth shall sing,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

Then let us all rejoice amain,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
Then let us all rejoice amain,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

A Good Time.

I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round—apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that—as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And, therefore, uncle, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it *has* done me good, and *will* do me good; and I say, God bless it.—*Charles Dickens.*

A Holy Tide.

Now to the Lord sing praises,
All you within this place,
And with true love and brotherhood
Each other now embrace:
This holy tide of Christmas
All others doth deface.
Tidings of comfort and joy!
For Jesus Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas Day.

Knowing How to Keep Christmas Well.

And so it was always said of Scrooge, that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. May that be truly said of us, and of all of us! And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God Bless Us, Every One!—*Charles Dickens.*

Scatter Your Crumbs.

Amidst the freezing sleet and snow,
The timid robin comes:
In pity drive him not away,
But scatter out your crumbs.

And leave your door upon the latch
For whosoever comes:
The poorer they, more welcome give,
And scatter out your crumbs.

All have to spare, none are too poor,
When want with winter comes:
The loaf is never all your own,
Then scatter out your crumbs.

Soon winter falls upon your life,
The day of reckoning comes:
Against your sins, by high decree,
Are weighed those scattered crumbs.

—*Alfred Crowquill.*

—All cats celebrated for sagacity are now consigned to back seats by a most intelligent creature in Preston, Conn.,—a cat with a passion for clams, and without anybody to open them for her. First, she stimulates the clam's mouth with her tail; he closes it on the cat's continuation; she immediately leaps a fence, and thus the clam-shell is broken on the top rail, and the clam himself rewards puss for all the suffering which she has suffered.

—There is grief in store for Burlington. The *Gazette* of that city says there are changes going on in railroad quarters that are of vital importance to Burlington. The B. & M. shops are being quietly removed, and the runs of the road are to be made from Galesburg to Ottumwa.

A FLOWER OF THE SNOW.

From the Galaxy for January.

A woman stood on the high steps locking the school-house door, and, as she dropped the clumsy iron key into her basket and turned to go away, mechanically her eyes wandered over the familiar scene, the frozen water and bleak islands in front, the icy cliffs behind, and on either side the houses of the little village, lifeless and buried in the snows of a six months' winter. "Desolation!" she murmured—"a land of desolation and death!" and, descending the steps, she walked down the narrow path dug out between the snow drifts, unmelted month after month, and piled higher with each successive storm until they formed a wall even with her head. The school-house thus left to itself for a week, the Christmas vacation, was a three-story square frame house, with rows of blindless windows that seemed to gaze like staring eyes down on the village below, and spy out all its sins. It was originally built as a dormitory for the Indians when they assembled on Giant Island for the annual payment; but the sons of the forest persistently refused to occupy the abode made ready for them, and, although they were repeatedly escorted thither by the United States Agent, and although they repeatedly expressed, in flowery hyperbole their admiration for the white man's lodge, just as repeatedly were they found wrapped in their blankets on the beach, the dormitory tenantless on the hill behind them. "No wonder they could not sleep there," was Miss Moran's thought as the slow-speaking Trustee told her the story while showing her the building where she was to rule; "ugly, whitewashed piece of utility! An Indian brought up in the Gothic arches of the forest, with the free air of Heaven to breathe, would stifle in those geometrically square rooms."

"And so they slept out doors, and were such fools that they never knew the comfort of a good warm house! But all Indians are born fools, you know, Miss Moran," concluded the Trustee. And he but echoed the opinion of the whole frontier, and even expressed it mildly, as harsher epitnets were generally used by the sailors and fishermen who formed the population of Giant Island.

The early autumn came; the maples turned red and gold among the faithful pines, and let fall their leaves one by one through the still Indian summer days; then one night a north wind came down upon the island and whirled them away, and at last even the juniper curled up, the larches ceased to beckon on the heights, and the gray moss shrank away from the pines. Winter began, the school opened, and Miss Moran found occupation for thoughts and hands in teaching and governing her motley throng of scholars, French-and-white, French-and-Indian quarter-breed, half-breed, and even pure undiluted Chippewa—sturdy little rascals who did not know what duty was; and how should they, since it formed no part of the Indian's code of morals? It was hard work, for the schoolmistress had a conscience, and tried each day to do each day's work faithfully. It was a contest—a contest of will; the will of one slender woman against the will of fifty undisciplined, half-wild children. But the slender woman conquered.

The late spring came reluctantly up from the South and thawed the thick ice around the island; slowly the great blocks moved out to sea, and then a ship came round the point bringing news from "below," as the islanders called the outside world; the lights shone again in the deserted towers, and, looking from her dormer windows, the mistress saw in the east the gleam of Bois-Blanc, and far down in the west the flash of Waugoschance, showing the way through the straits. A green tinge came over the forests on the mainland, and the deep snows disappeared,—not melting, as they do in warmer latitudes, but seeming to crumble into dust and blow away. More ships sailed through the south channel, the smoke of steamers was seen, and finally the juniper stretched out its fairy rings, and the larches held out their green hands again, and beckoned over the cliffs, as if saying to the distant ships, "Friends, come up hither." The summer was short but vividly beautiful, and the mistress closed the school-house door, and spent the vacation abroad in the woods, among the dark pines, in the gay company of the water-maple, on the beach with the wash of little waves at her feet, or above on the bare cliffs with the golden sunshine warming her being into unwonted luxuriance. She blossomed, this pale bud, and one saw the unexpected bloom, and admired it, until in the warmth of admiration it opened into a red rose.

The fort on the height was garrisoned with the full complement of officers and the small number of men usually found at the Western lake posts. A Major, Captain, two Lieutenants, a Surgeon, and Chaplain, lived close together within the little stone inclosure, and Miss Moran, who had made her home in the Chaplain's house, found herself one of the military family whether she willed yes or no; but she willed yes. Originally coming to Giant Island for her health, alone in the world save some distant New England cousins, educated in books but ignorant of life, a self-repressed, self-contained, hard-working woman, the idea of spending a year or two in this remote, isolated place had pleased her fancy, wearied with the monotony of a city public school. So she staid, and began life and love together; for as for the first time she loved, she realized that for the first time, also, she lived.

Maxwell Ruger, Lieutenant Second Infantry, U. S. A., a stalwart young Saxon, with close-cut curly yellow hair, blue eyes with a steel glint in them, ruddy cheeks, and fairy blue-veined temples like a child—this was the knight who "flashed into the crystal mirror" of our modern Lady of Shalott. But no weakness, no boyishness, accompanied this Saxon beauty; the bold outline and resolute mouth showed a will, while the ease of manner always found a way. Evidently, here was an accomplished young society man exiled on a rock.

Coming and going, Max Ruger noticed, at last, the girl coming and going also; pacing up and down the parade-ground on bitter days, he saw on the opposite side a woman's figure wrapped in a gray cloak; reading by the window, the only reader in the garrison as he scornfully supposed, he observed some one at the opposite window bending over a book; chancing to call upon the Chaplain one afternoon, he found George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," an abstract of Kant, and a book of Roman Catholic meditations piled together on a side table. "Your books, Dr. Burns?" he asked, idly opening one of them.

"Nay; they belong to the teacher, Mistress Moran," replied the old Chaplain, taking a pinch of snuff.

"A sentimentalist, with ringlets, a drawl, and sighing allusion to her past, I'll be bound!" thought Max. The next morning he strolled over and found a pale dark-eyed woman, cold, silent, and uninteresting. "Why does she read such books?" he thought; and, having nothing better to do, he set to work to find out.

There is nothing more fascinating than discovery, and to ardent minds *terra incognita* is far more attractive than the home acres, however beautiful. Miss Moran proved to be totally without the usual feminine ways; free, frank, and honest in her conversation, what she said had the charm of novelty to the society adept, and he found himself starting all kinds of subjects just to hear her opinions, which were often very unlike the cut-and-dried opinions of the fashionable world.

There is nothing more agreeable than to feel one's self perfectly appreciated and understood in all one's various moods. Argumentative Max found here a mind that followed his subtlest windings; that comprehended his half-expressed fancies; that understood his lightest touches of humor, and was ready to plunge with him into those deep shadowed waters of feeling over which society talk usually glides hastily, half fearing, half ignoring their existence.

The first winter passed, and these two were much together; she, one of many to him; he, the only one of all the world to her. The summer brought its changes, gay company thronged the beautiful island, the maples saw city belles at their feet, and no doubt wondered over them, the larches listened and heard sweet conversations, and the cliffs kept their own secrets. Then, who so gay as the handsome young officer? Who so much liked? Who so much engrossed? And yet Mistress Moran, as the chaplain called her, refused to see the truth, excused it to herself, denied it, and resolutely held around her the old enchanted atmosphere, breaking away on every side in spite of her grasp. She lived on the garnered sweetness of the past, and reveled in a vague, indefinite poetry. Not that she made verses. Only the unsatisfied or unhappy women make verses. She lived her poetry instead of writing it, so that when, at last, the red and yellow came back to the maples, when the last summer visitor had fled away southward, when Maxwell Ruger returned to seek his fellow exile, he found her full of sweetness—that sweetness belonging only to a woman loving and loved. Ignorant as a child of the world and the world's ways, the mistress trusted implicitly. She loved: therefore she was loved. This was her creed. One Indian summer Saturday, Miss Moran climbed the island's height and seated herself on the grassy mound of old Fort Holmes; idly she noted the ancient earthworks and tried to call up the combatants of a hundred years before; but the peace of the purple air filled her mind and drove away all thoughts save a warm, dreaming contentment, and when Max appeared through the vista of the colored maples, she scarcely stirred, so harmless seemed his presence with the place and hour. "Of what are you thinking?" said the soldier, throwing himself down beside her, and taking off his cap. "Of you," she answered dreamily, turning her eyes toward him. The golden warmth lighted up her face, bringing the red to cheeks and lips, and a softness to those deep eyes. Her soul had come to the surface and was looking out, and Max felt a strange thrill as, for the first time, something penetrated to the depths of his being. It is but seldom that souls see each other face to face in this world of masks and armor; sometimes there is a glimpse, sometimes a recognition, but instantly the visor is down again, and all is blank. In this case, however, there was no armor, no mask; and so beautiful grew the face with this soul-light in the eyes that the young man involuntarily bent his head and pressed his lips upon the hand lying idle on a bunch of red leaves. "How beautiful you are!" he murmured. "What is your name, dear? You never told me."

"It is an odd name—Flower; my mother was named so. Most people suppose it is Flora, and I never correct them. But I should like you to know and use the name."

Neither spoke again; speech was not needed, but through the golden noon they sat there together in the half-sweet, half-sad atmosphere of the Indian summer, and Max read a whole heart-history in those deep eyes surrendered so fearlessly to his gaze. Some eyes are like oceans, and Flower's eyes had an ocean's depth.

Winter came; the last schooner with ice-coated rigging sailed round Bois-Blanc, the last steamer hurried through the western gate past Waugoschance, leaving the island alone in the freezing straits. The village sank into its winter lethargy, the villagers plodded on their little rounds wrapped in skins, the Indians slept through the twenty-four hours like their friends the bears, and the officers at the fort began to sweep the ice with spy-glasses in search of the welcome black speck, the dog-train that brought the mails from the outside world.

The schoolmistress attended to her daily duties, but she did not find them dull; an inspiration filled her life, in her heart was entire confidence, and she asked nothing more from her Creator. She was entirely content. A more practical mind or a mind more experienced in life would have questioned or planned. She did neither. She merely enjoyed her new happiness, and gave no thought to the morrow. And yet, if any one had questioned her and pressed the subject upon her, no doubt the questioner would have found at the bottom the certainty that one day she should be Max's wife; this seemed to her as certain as the coming morrow.

One day, early in December, she lingered in the school-room after her scholars, with many shouts and rough struggles on the stairs, had finally dispersed; the great stove, taking in long logs of wood, still glowed hot in the cold twilight, and the mistress sat by the hearth musing. At length a desire seized her,—a desire to look off over the icy straits toward the south; and, taking a key, she climbed up to the loft and out on to the roof of the high building, where, standing in the shadow of the chimney, she gazed over the frozen water and the blue mainland, and, in imagination, further still—on the land of the orange and palm. Over the ice moved a black speck, the dog-train bearing the mails. She knew the carrier well, a sturdy Canadian Frenchman, whose boys were among her brightest scholars; this man came and went through the winter, and to many island exiles he and his leader dog, Pierre, were the heroes of the year. The mistress, although she cared little for the few letters, appreciated the great dog who brought them, and often stopped to pat his shaggy head when he was off duty.

At length, dreamily as she had ascended, dreamily she went down, and made her way through the dusky hall to the school-room below. The sound of voices roused her, and through the half-open door she saw two persons, Max Ruger and pretty Jennie Brown, the old Sergeant's daughter, a young girl whom she was teaching in her leisure hours. What they said she did not hear, but her eyes took in Max's half-caress, the girl's evident pleasure, the hands clasped as though accustomed to each other; this she took in, and saw but one interpretation to the scene: "Max loved Jennie; Jennie loved Max." After an instant which seemed an hour, the pallid mistress turned away noiselessly, and mechanically retraced her steps to the roof. There amid the icicles she sat with uncovered head like a snow-image until the night came. The feeling in her heart was like death; she seemed to be on the edge of a bottomless pit, and dark shapes with rustling wings mocked at her as they flew by. She never doubted the interpretation she had put upon that scene, any more than she doubted that other interpretation of the Indian summer idyl; she could not doubt; her mind was not of the analytical order. She could only feel, and feel intensely. The greatness of her love made the greatness of her despair; there was nothing half-way or conditional in either. Such natures are rare; but of such are the great ones of the earth made. Great for good, and, when blighted, great for evil also. Heaven help them!

As for comprehending what it really was, an idle flirtation brought about by propinquity and habit, that would have been impossible even had it been explained to her: for the schoolmistress knew nothing of the ways of the world, and she could only judge others by her own intense self.

At length, frozen in soul and body, she slowly left the snowy roof, passed down through the dark halls, and climbed the hill toward the fort. Seeking the Sergeant's quarters, she entered without knocking, and found Jennie alone in the little room. Surprised and abashed at the sight of this unwonted visitor, the girl rose; but before she could put her words together, the mistress spoke, and strangely gentle was her voice. "Tell me, Jennie," she said, "does Lieutenant Ruger love you?" Ah! how that title sounded in the poor speaker's ears; to her, he had ever been Max. The young girl blushed as with downcast eyes she replied, "Yes'm; at least he says so." Ten times more knowledge of the world, twenty times more coquetry dwelt in this child's heart—an islander born and bred—than in the educated woman of 26 who stood before her.

"And do you love him, Jennie?"

"I think he's very nice and handsome-like, of course," began Jennie, puckering the hem of her apron, and wondering what the mistress could know about her little secrets; to Jennie, Miss Moran seemed, as she expressed it, "old as the hills."

"Answer me, girl!" cried the mistress, blazing into sudden excitement as Jennie hesitated. "Maxwell Ruger loves you. Do you love him?"

"Yes'm, please, that is, I——" faltered Jennie, beginning to cry; certainly this part of her flirtation was a most unexpected addition.

"That is enough!" interrupted Miss Moran sternly; then placing her hand under the dimpled chin, she raised the frightened face and looked long into the blue eyes. "It is a fair face," she murmured; "God bless you, child!" and was gone before the startled girl had recovered from her surprise.

"What a queer woman the mistress is!" she thought as she braided her hair. "I don't suppose she has any idea how many lovers I have had. Max Ruger makes eight, I do declare, and I am only just 16. Do I love him? she wanted to know—of course I do. I love them all. But, on the whole, I think I like Moses best."

Eight lovers! No, the mistress did not know it. She knew nothing of the versatile fancies of a village flirt, nothing of the inveterate habit of love-making which haunts young officers in times of peace (not in times of war, however; those late fiery years showed us the iron under the gilt); she only knew herself, and all night she wrestled with her love. The next day she went through her school duties in a state of torpor, but the evening brought again its agony; why is it that all pain is ever worst at night? A week passed, and then she came forth a changed woman, the bloom gone, the light gone, and a veil let down over those deep eyes. When she came to Giant Island she was a statue, and now she was a statue again; but in the meantime she had known what it was to be alive.

It is probable that Pygmalion's goddess found it very hard to go back into the marble again!

And Maxwell Ruger? Perplexity, astonishment, and anger succeeded each other in his mind; it was with great difficulty he could find Miss Moran, and when he found her she was not there. That is, the open gaze was veiled, the sweet intentness had grown chilled, the earnest manner had turned repellant. He could not find in this closed, faded bud the rose that had opened under his gaze, red and fragrant. "It is a whim," he thought at first; "she will change soon." But Mistress Moran had no whims. "She is angry; that will pass before the week is out," was the next idea. But Mistress Moran felt no anger. Then he sought her out, and tried the old fascinating subjects of conversation; but although he did his best, he elicited only a few unresponsive words in reply. He knew, then, how much he had depended upon that earnest answering mind that seemed his another self, only sweeter and more gentle. At length, baffled, disappointed, and depressed, he left the statue to itself, and idly took up his little romance with the sergeant's daughter. To do him justice, he knew well that he had his full match in the village coquette, and also that she would probably end the game by marrying one of the storekeepers of the town. He had no suspicion that Miss Moran had discovered this pastime of his. Jennie had come to the school house for a book, he had come to walk back with the mistress; they met by accident, and both supposed Miss Moran had gone home; if Jennie afterwards suspected that her penchant had been discovered, she took care to keep her suspicion to herself, flirting, meanwhile, as much as she could with the handsome young officer, and keeping at the same time a quiet Scotch eye upon the village suitor whom she intended to accept in her own good time.

Another week passed, and, tired of his pastime, longing for the old look, the old voice, Max returned to his old habits; he followed the mistress to and from the school, he met her on her solitary walks, he called persistently at the chaplain's cottage. But she took to going to school by way of the icy cliffs, she changed her wonted routes, and finally refused to see him altogether. On Saturday, a clear, cold, dazzling day, Miss Moran slipped away from the fort, and turning into the snowy woods, made her way up to old Fort Holmes; here there was a firm ice-crust, and she paced to and fro in the cruelly cold sunshine, pursuing her constant labor of self-repression, educating herself to her future life with stern determination. Suddenly Maxwell Ruger stood before her. They had not met before for days, and the color surged into her face, as, taken by surprise, her eyes wore for a moment their old look. Then the red faded, the lids dropped. "He loves her; she loves him," she repeated to herself, as if the words were a formula against evil. She knew but one kind of love, poor ardent heart!

"Flower, where have you been all these days? What have you been doing?" said Max, with a long look of his blue eyes; some eyes make one moment seem like five.

"Lieut. Ruger, I have been learning a new life."

"Why new, Flower?"

"It must be so."

"Are you then tired of the old?"

"No; but it has forsaken me."

"*You* have forsaken it and me, Flower; and oh, how lonely I have been!" said Max speaking the truth with the impulse of a boy; the frank honesty of this woman seemed to draw out the truth even when buried under mountains of conventionalities.

Again came the color, and the depth in the eyes; but she did not speak.

"Why have you changed so, Flower? You have made me suffer—suffer keenly," pursued the young man, watching her changing face.

"Suffer!" she answered, turning toward him with all her heart in her voice; "*I* make *you* suffer!" And tenderly she took his hand in both her own, while the tears rose in her eyes.

"Yes; I have suffered, but not now," replied Max, irresistibly drawn toward her. "You are more to me than any one else, Flower."

"That is false. You are a liar!" cried the mistress, springing away from him as the bitter thought of Jennie came into her mind. Strong words, perhaps; but they simply expressed her plain meaning.

"Miss Moran, I never forgive such accusations from man or woman," replied Max, pale with anger. He never so much as thought of Jennie; he had allowed himself to be carried on to an expression of real feeling; that was a great deal for him; and to be met in this way!

"Do I ask your forgiveness, Lieut. Ruger? It is you who should ask,—you who should suffer! Ah, you little know how I could love you. And you have chosen *her!* Do you, then, like dolls? Jennie is but a doll. No, no; I am all wrong. I am always wrong. What am I but a poor, unlovely, unlovable woman,—while you,—Oh, leave me to myself, or I shall die! And as she uttered these wild words, with a cry of anguish, Flower Moran turned and fled down the slope, disappearing in the snow-covered underbrush.

Maxwell Ruger made no attempt to follow her; with whirling thoughts he continued pacing up and down on the crust for hours. Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, these hard words had pierced through all his covering of worldliness, all his armor of pride, all his net-work of etiquette, and reached his heart. Flower loved him! This pale, silent woman loved him! And how did she love him? An instantaneous conviction filled his mind that such a love is never given but once to any man.

But did he love her? Did he love this strange, poor, plain schoolmistress, no longer young, ignorant of the world, without friends or fortune? Quick thronging came objections, came obstacles, came the habits of a lifetime, came the great voice of society. "No, no, no," they cried; "a hundred times no!" And the thinker quailed before these voices, and resolved to wait a while. "At any rate, there need be no hurry, whatever I decide," he said to himself, stifling the inward conviction of his heart. And the voices accepted this compromise, and let him go home, finally, to a restless afternoon and sleepless night.

The mistress lived through the last three days of school in alternating hope and despair; faint hope, fierce despair. Perhaps, after all, there was a shade of interest in her, poor and plain as she was; she said over and over to herself Max's half-tender words, and tried to make of them a hope. But her old habit of reliance on fact brought back Jennie's image; her uncompromising honesty showed her that she had no ground for hope, and she felt that she must flee. It was not pride. Poor girl! It was the instinctive feeling that sends the wounded hart into the thickest shade to die. "I must go," she thought through the short sad day; "I must go," she moaned through the long wild night. The last hour of school came; she locked the door, and gave one last look at the scene before her; it was then that she murmured, "Desolation! a land of desolation and death!"

The next day, the eve of Christmas, the fires were not lighted in the school-house, for the week's vacation had begun. Maxwell Ruger noted the absence of smoke from the chimney, and his thoughts turned to the upper room with the dormer windows across the parade-ground. Then, angry with himself, he started off across the island with a party of soldier wood-cutters for the day. "I am bewitched!" he thought. "I will see what hard work can do to break through the web."

And while he was working with all his might in the snowy forests towards the north, over the frozen straits toward the south went Flower Moran walking by the side of the dog-train, fleeing from him as he fled from her, the long journey in the bitter weather seeming as nothing to a longer endurance of her bitter sorrow.

Toward night Max Ruger returned through the forest to the fort, half blinded by driving snow. A norther had come sweeping down from the eternal ice-fields, bringing with it one of those raging storms which are dreaded even in the semi-artic latitude of Giant Island. Half frozen and breathless, Max reached the garrison enclosure at last. The day had been spent in vain warfare; neither the work nor the weather had been able to drive out the image of that one woman, and now, weary and child-like, he turned where his heart led him, to the Chaplain's cottage. Here he found the old man alone by the fire. "It is a wildering evening," he said after some conversation; "and sad am I, Lieut. Ruger, to think of the mistress out in this storm of Satan's devising. She may perish; and doubtless she had her good points—her good points."

"What!" cried Max, springing to his feet with a chill rushing to his heart.

"Didn't you know she had gone, man? She went this noon with Antoine and the mail-train. She set her face like flint—nothing would stop her. She gave me her books—much good they are, too—and she left her love for you."

"Her love for me!" repeated Max with the sound of tears in his voice as a gust shook the house. "Which route did they take?"

"To the mainland first; then she will go across the country to the first railroad; further than that she would not tell, but I suspect she will travel to Maine, where she has relatives."

In fifteen minutes Max Ruger was out on the ice, an old half-breed, and Jaune, a veteran dog, the best pilot on the island, with him. "It is certain death," said the villagers peeping through round holes made in the frost that covered their small windows by means of hot cents. But Max paid no attention to these prophecies. Combated long, wounded at every point, repressed, stifled, and chained, love had at last broken its bonds and conquered. Now that she was gone, he knew that he loved this woman; now that she had fled, he must follow; he realized that life was a blank without her. The old doubts, determinations, and obstacles seemed so much chaff in the face of the overwhelming feeling that had at last risen to the surface. In forsaking, she had triumphed; in despairing, she had conquered. Though death itself lay in the path, reach her he must. "She left her love for me!" he thought as the fierce wind struck him in the open straits; "while I have that, I have all."

The late afternoon found the dog-train steadily pushing southward; part of the way the mistress had ridden on the little sledge, but most of the time she preferred walking, unmindful of the fatigue. The carrier had expected to reach the first station early in the evening, but when the driving snow came down upon them he grew anxious; cold and colder blew the biting wind and icy grew the flakes, until each one stung like a missile. The air was dark with the storm, the cold benumbed the man's senses, he grew confused and lost his bearings; but the faithful dogs went steadily on, and the higher intellects humbly followed them. Bent by the force of the wind, blinded, chilled, stumbling over the hummocks, the two pushed on, hoping each moment to see the lights of the station, until suddenly one of the dogs faltered and seemed at fault, turning in his tracks as if trying to draw his companions in the opposite direction.

"It is Pierre, the wisest dog of all," said the carrier, despairingly; "now may the Holy Virgin help us, for we are lost!" And falling upon his knees in the snow, he began to mutter incoherent prayers.

"Get up, Antoine; you will freeze to death!" cried the mistress, shaking his arm with all her strength, as she saw the fatal lethargy creeping over him. "See, are not those the lights?" And thus incited, the man struggled on a while longer; it was a contest of will. The will of the spirited woman kept the drowsy man from utterly failing. The strange glamor of freezing came over him, and he longed to lie down in the soft and beautiful snow. The thought of his position as mail-carrier kept him up for a time; then home, wife, and children served to excite his waning courage; at last the maxims of his religion. All these ideas were vividly kept before him by the mistress, but at last even these failed; and as the darkness came, with that gentle obstinacy peculiar to such cases, he laid himself down and fell asleep, a sleep which, if unbroken, before many hours must end in death.

Thus was Flower left alone with the dogs. Lifting the unconscious man by slow degrees on to the sledge, she covered him with furs, and then she went to Pierre, and, bending down, put her arms around his neck. She was so utterly desolate, so utterly alone, that the great dog was like a friend. He seemed to understand, too,—that wise old Pierre!—for, after replying as well as he could to her caresses, he barked sharply to his cowering companions as if to rouse them to a sense of duty, and turning led the way backward, going steadily on as if sure of his direction. Thus they journeyed, the dogs, the sleeping man, and the lonely woman, on, on, over the ice.

Hours passed; the snow-clouds blew away, and the stars came out, each one bright as a new moon in the clear air; the cold grew more intense, and, striking a match, the mistress saw that it was midnight. How many long hours were still before her! To stop was death, and mechanically she walked on. She began repeating to herself all the poetry she knew, verse after verse, with painful effort; anything to keep herself awake. Tennyson's lines seemed to chime in with the night, and over and over she said them:

Deep on the convent roof the snows
Are sparkling to the moon;
My breath to Heaven like vapor goes;
May my soul follow soon!
Break up the heavens, O, Lord! and far
Through all yon starlight keen
Draw me, thy bride, a glittering star,
In raiment white and clean.
He lifts me to the golden doors;
The flashes come and go;
All heaven bursts her starry floors,
And strows her lights below,
And deepens on and up! the gates
Roll back, and far within
For me the Heavenly Bridegroom waits
To make me pure of sin.
The Sabbaths of eternity
One Sabbath deep and wide:
A light upon the shining sea—
The Bridegroom with his Bride!

"O St. Agnes, help me!" she murmured. "If you can hear me (who knows? perhaps you can), have pity upon me." Then came dark thoughts tempting her to death. "Why not lie down and die?" said a voice at her ear. "Death will be easy and sweet."

"I will not be a coward," she answered mutely.

"What have *you* to live for?" pursued the voice.

"To conquer myself."

"You cannot do it."

"I can!"

"Life will be long and lonely."

"I know it."

"He will marry."

"Yes; Jennie, or some one like her."

"After all, his is but a shallow soul."

"Not so; his heart is noble, his soul is deep."

"Why, then, did he not love you?"

"Thou mocking spirit, leave me! Do I not know that I am unlovely and unlovable? Am I not trying to do right? Have I not left all that is dear to me in life to follow my wretched, lonely way through the world? Get thee behind me, Satan!" and with an incoherent prayer the tempted soul struggled on in the torpid body.

A clear sky is ever the most pitiless. The bitter cold brought suffering, pain, and torture to the wearied limbs, sounds in the ears, and lights dancing before the eyes. The mistress had but one thought, to walk on. Once she faltered, but Pierre turned back and rubbed his shaggy head against her hand, with a dog's sagacity, foreseeing the danger. Roused, she went on, moved by machinery, and a verse came to her, as if written in letters of fire in the air:

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain. . . . He that overcometh shall inherit all things."

Over the ice came the pursuing party. They too had suffered in the blinding snow and freezing cold that followed; they too had lost the track and were following a dog, old Jaune, who stalked on steadily with three legs and capered with the fourth after a fashion of his own. But they had brandy to aid them and five hours less of the cold, since they had not started until twilight. About midnight the brandy gave out, and the sensation of freezing seemed to creep through every vein; even Juane lagged behind, and scarcely noticed his master's voice.

Then the higher intellect assumed the sway. Max encouraged the drooping dog, spoke sharply to the failing half-breed, and kept his little band on and together. But not without effort. His own brain seemed to wander; he saw palm trees and great lilies floating on the still rivers; perfumes came to him and the sounds of distant music, voices calling his name, and beautiful faces smiling upon him. "I am freezing," he thought, "and if *I* feel the cold, where is Flower?"

Something seemed to answer. "She is dying. Save her." A few drops remained in the flask; calling the dog, he poured the liquor into his mouth, hoping to stimulate the failing instinct which was their only dependence. Old Jaune coughed over the new sensation, stood awhile in doubt, and then stalked on; the half-breed followed in dazed obedience, and Ruger, who had not prayed for years, prayed now. It was a strange prayer, "If I can but save her, Lord, I will not mind dying," he said; and then he uttered those words which young and old turn to in times of trouble—the Lord's Prayer.

In the course of another hour Jaune suddenly gave a sharp bark, and started off furiously toward the left. The men, startled into consciousness, followed with difficulty. Presently they heard a distant sound.

The mistress, walking in a dream, became vaguely conscious that Pierre was growling a long, low growl; the other dogs, his abject slaves, stood still, but the mistress walked on; she seemed to have lost the power of stopping. Then came a rush: old Jaune and Pierre had met, and Max held Flower in his arms.

The first gray light of dawn was rising in the East; soon they could look into each other's eyes, and what they saw there warmed their chilled blood and drove away the shadow of death. Not far to the south the outline of land could be traced, and thither they went, a happy party. "'Twas there the dogs were going," said the half-breed: "they can always find the way to St. Jean, trust them for that. But I never thought of the island, it lies so far out of our course."

Soon a light gleamed before them in the dusk; the dogs saw it too; Pierre barked, and his slaves took up the chorus. Jaune, untrammeled by harness, started off on a voyage of discovery, and came back to execute a series of wild circles around the two lovers, while the other dogs looked over their shoulders in admiration and drew the sledge in jerks, venting their envy in short yelps. A few moments more, and the party arrived at an island on whose bank stood a long log-house with one lighted window. The door yielded to Max's push, and in they burst, dogs, sledge, and all, upon Pere Ronan, the recluse of St. Jean Mission. "May the saints defend us!" ejaculated the astonished old man.

"Oh, Flower, my darling, I love you—love you with all my soul," said Max, as the ruddy firelight, shining on the mistress' pallid, shrunken face, showed him how near she had been to death. And for answer, Flower threw her arms around his neck, and hid her poor face—her poor happy face—on his breast.

"The saints defend us!" said Pere Ronan again.

In the meantime Jaune had dragged from the table a platter of meat, broken the dish, and set to work on his stolen dainty with much snapping of jaws and eager gulping, which enjoyment Pierre and his satellites, still tugging to get the sledge through the door, saw with rage, and howled their disapproval in chorus, at the same time tangling themselves hopelessly in their harness, and at last rolling on the floor together, a biting, snarling heap.

"The saints defend us!" said poor Pere Ronan for the third time. Devoutly engaged in his Christmas matins, alone, as he supposed, with his conscience and the angels, he was suddenly overwhelmed by a crowd of men, women, and dogs, coming from no one knew where, some embracing each other before his very priestly eyes, some apparently dead in sledges at the door, others stealing his only roast, and still others howling, growling, fighting, and biting on his floor. He might well ask to be defended!

But the old priest had a kind heart, and when he had recovered his senses and comprehended the meaning of the scene before him, he set to work so actively that soon the half-frozen visitors were made comfortable with warmth, food, drink, and kind words. With the aid of the half-breed who served him as cook and acolyte, he succeeded in restoring the lethargic mail-carrier, still asleep in the sledge; the voyageurs and Indians will came back from death's very door, like their friends the bears.

At 11 o'clock the company assembled in the log-house parlor, rested, warmed, and refreshed. It was a long, low room, with a great fire-place at one end, where whole logs blazed. Red calico curtains hung over the small windows, buffalo and bear skins lay over the uneven floor, and the log walls were made warm with Indian blankets hung from roof to floor; rough shelves held some rare and costly books, and one glowing picture in a gilt frame hung on a background of blanket, where the light could strike across it. It was a young girl in a French court dress,—a lovely, piquant face. "St. Therese" the acolyte called it; but Flower saw no signs of saintship.

The mistress had heard vague stories of this recluse of St. Jean Mission. It was said on Giant Island that he had been a man of mark in France, but from some unknown cause he had suddenly entered the priesthood, sailed for America, and shut himself up in that lonely, remote spot, St. Jean Mission. He would not even come to visit the good Catholics of St. Denis; St. Denis was the parish church of Giant Island. Nearly forty years had Pere Ronan lived at the Mission. At first packages containing books and other rarities came to him from France, but gradually all communication between the exile and the outside world ceased, and he was left alone with his little flock of Indian converts. It was said he was by no means a bigot; that he was Catholic in the broadest sense of the word, and had even been heard to say of a Presbyterian, "Eh, what does it matter? Worship we not the same God?"

This successor to Pere Marquette still lives, a hale old man, whose courtly manners vouch for the truth of his Parisian origin; he still lives up in the northern straits, for this story is founded upon fact, and its descriptions are taken from real life.

"My friends and children," began Pere Ronan, "before we enjoy our Christmas meal, shall we not celebrate a little Christmas service of praise and thanksgiving for your escape from death?"

Flower rose from her seat by the hearth. "Yes, father," she said earnestly; "we are not of your faith, but we can offer up our prayers together. And first, give me your blessing; I feel that it will be blessing indeed."

So saying, she knelt before him, and the old man gave the blessing with earnest solemnity. "Amen," said the Indian acolyte.

The "little service" began; the Canadian mail-carrier joined in devoutly, the half-breed followed as well as he could, and the mistress knelt by the bench and poured out her thankful heart in silent prayer. Max moved nearer to her and took her hand; he was jealous even of heaven.

Oh, the scales of compensation are balanced better than we know! Her great love had gained a great love in return.

When the last amen had been said, Maxwell Ruger rose; a gravity that was almost solemnity rested upon him, as, with military brevity, he said: "Father Ronan, will you marry us now—Miss Moran and myself? We are quite ready."

A cry burst from the mistress' lips; it was the involuntary protest of the feminine nature against that masculine, masterful assumption, which nevertheless it secretly loves. "You do not object, Flower?" said Max, taking her hand tenderly.

"Oh, Max, I am so—so—so plain!" whispered the mistress, breaking down in her speech, and at last bringing out the thorn that rankled deepest in her heart.

"You are not plain to me, darling," said Max; nor was she to any one else. From that moment a beauty came to her, the beauty of perfect happiness. The flower had bloomed into a perfect rose.

And thus they were married, on Christmas morning, in that old log-house at St. Jean Mission, with a Canadian mail-carrier, a half-breed, and five dogs for witnesses.

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

Life on the American Desert—The Wild Horses and Wild-Men of Western Kansas.

Sargent (Kan.) Correspondence of the Topeka Commonwealth.

Large numbers of wild horses abound on the prairies between the Arkansas and Smoky Hill Rivers. They are of all sizes and colors, and are the wildest of all wild animals. They usually roam in bands of six to twenty, and will run at sight of a man two miles away. A great many domestic horses, as well as mules, which have strayed away from their owners, have taken up with the wild ones. After running with them for a while they become as wild as their untamed companions. Various methods have been adopted to capture these aboriginal horses, but they have generally proved fruitless. A scrubby colt, or a broken-down mule are, as a general thing, the only rewards for all the time, labor, and expense in such visionary schemes. Settlers on the frontier would hail their speedy extinction as a blessing, for when domestic animals go with them their recovery is simply out of the question.

Ever since the first emigrant turned his footsteps toward the Pacific, this country has been infested with a thoroughly-organized gang of highwaymen and horse-thieves, and few have reached their destination without losing stock. They hover around emigrant trains like vultures over a carcass, waiting for a favorable moment to pounce upon their unsuspecting prey. I know of one outfit, the "Chicago Mining Company," that left this place in the spring for Silver City, that had nearly all their stock, some seventy-five head, stolen before they got half way to their destination. The expedition had to be abandoned, and most of the parties returned sadder but wiser men. Seldom or never is a horse-thief arrested; and if by some hocus pocus one is gobbled, it is simply impossible to convict him, as he always has a host of "friends" ready and anxious to prove his innocence. But the day has come. The country is being settled by a class of people that will protect themselves against these outlaws, and compel them to seek other climes to carry on their nefarious work.

Wilkie Collins and the Inebriated Congressman.

From the Washington Capital.

Poor Philip was taken considerably aback by a new member he invited to his house to an entertainment he gave to Wilkie Collins. The Hon. Lycurgus Leatheringa, from the Mill Creek bottoms of Pennsylvania, had been to a dinner-party at Welcker's, and was considerably "sprung" when he reached Mr. Philp's palatial residence. A few glasses of choice old wine there completed his utter ruin. When he was presented to the celebrated English novelist he seized his hand, and, holding it firmly but affectionately, he gazed with intense earnestness in the face of the novelist. At last, finding words, he said:

"How are you, Milky?"

"I am quite well, sir; how do you do?"

"O, never mind me, Milky; I'm all right; member-elect from Mill Creek Bottoms, and damned glad to see you."

Here Wilkie made an effort to escape, but the M. C. held on.

"I say, old Milky, I know you. I've got all your books and read one every day. I've got 'Hard Cash,' the 'Last of the Barons,' the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' and all of 'em."

At this stunning information Wilkie Collins put all his strength into a frantic endeavor to escape. This, however, only resulted in his newly-made member of Congress throwing his arms around the neck of the novelist and kissing him on the end of his intellectual nose. The spectacles disappeared in the struggle, and the entire force of the festive throng was brought to bear to throw poor "Milky" into the Committee of the Whole.

Next day, on Mr. Philp proposing to escort his distinguished guest to the Capitol, that he might see the Senate and House of Representatives, Wilkie Collins turned pale, and said, with a shudder:

"No, I thank you, rawther not."

And it is an actual fact that this man of genius left Washington without seeing Vinnie Ream's "Lincoln," Powell's "Death of Perry," or the howling "Columbus."

—"Good-bye, you old, scolding, red-headed heathen," wrote a Dubuque man to his wife the last thing before killing himself.

—Hardwicke's *Science Gossip* says that it is worthy of note that, according to a recent traveler, extremes of animal life meet together on the River Amoor at the present day; thus, "the reindeer, the Bengal tiger, the wild boar, the badger, the polar hare, and glutton, all range the same latitude." This shows that fossil remains of different types may well occur in the same strata, or be found in the same cave, without a necessity for assuming any change of climate, or any material difference of era.

THE COU[RTS.]

Final Judgment in [the ...] Brake C[ase.]

Judge Drummond Confi[rms ...] Report.

A Multiplicity of New S[uits ...] Items.

THE TANNER BRAK[E ...]

The following is an abstract [of ...] monds' decision in the ca[se ...] Brake" case: [...]

There will be no Court or C[...] to-day.

Judge Drummond will be in [...]

BANKRUPTCY ITE[MS.]

THE COURTS.

Final Judgment in the Tanner Brake Case.

Judge Drummond Confirms the Master's Report.

A Multiplicity of New Suits--Bankruptcy Items.

THE TANNER BRAKE CASE.

The following is an abstract of Judge Drummonds' decision in the celebrated "Tanner Brake" case:

This cause having been brought to a hearing, and an interlocutory decree having been entered that this cause be referred to Henry W. Bishop, Esq., one of the Masters of said Court, to compute the savings and advantages realized by the defendants in consequence of their use in the "Stevens" car-brake of the invention of Bachelder and Thompson, and the Master having on the 31st day of July, 1873, filed his report, whereby he reported and found that the complainant is entitled to receive from the defendants for his damages the sum of sixty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty cents ($63,638.40) and the defendants having filed exceptions to the said report, and the exceptions having been brought to a hearing before the Court, and counsel having been heard thereon on behalf of the respective parties, and the exceptions having been overruled, and the Court having decided that the report ought to be confirmed:

Now, therefore, it is adjudged and decreed as follows:

That the letters patent on which this suit is brought, granted on the 6th day of July, 1852, to Henry Tanner as the Assignee of Asahel G. Batchelder and Lafayette F. Thompson for an "Improvement in Railroad Car Brakes," are good and valid.

That the said Bacheider and Thompson were the original and first inventors of the combination of the brakes of a railroad car with the operative windlass, so that the brakemen, by operating either windlass, can apply all the brakes of the car simultaneously to the wheels of the car.

That Bacheider and Thompson never neglected or abandoned the said invention.

That the said letters patent properly and sufficiently decribe and claim the invention of said Bacheider and Thompson, and that the thing patented and covered by the said letter patent is the combination of all the brakes of a car with the windlasses, so that the brakeman, by operating either of the windlasses can apply simultaneously all the brakes to the wheels.

That the car-brake known as the "Stevens" brake, embodies and contains the combination covered by the said letters patent.

That the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, by the use of said "Stevens" brake, have infringed the rights of the complainant under the said letters patent.

That the complainant recover of the defendants the amount reported by the said Master, as realized by the defendants in consequence of their unlawful use of said invention, that is to say, the sum of $63,638.40, together with costs and disbursements, making in the whole $67,314.09, and that the complainants have execution therefor.

BILL FOR RELIEF.

Lewis Emery filed a bill in the Superior Court against Mary J. Wheaton, and her husband, Joel B. Wheaton, to enforce a lien. Complainant states that in 1869, Mrs. Wheaton owned some land in Sec. 27, 39, 14, on which was a trust deed, and the note for which it was given is overdue. She not having the money (2,500) to pay it, applied to complainant, representing that the land would be liable, that it was ample security, and would insure the repayment of the indebtedness. Upon these representations, and the promise that the sum loaned should be a lien on her separate property, Emery lent Mrs. Wheaton $2,500, taking therefor her note, signed also by her husband, payable in a year with interest at 10 per cent. On this note, there has been paid $2,058.40, leaving $1,018.50 still due, which she refuses to pay. To bring a suit against Joel B. Wheaton, complainant thinks would be useless, and alleges his only remedy to be by bill to enforce a lien on Mrs. Wheaton's separate property, and for this purpose he commenced his suit yesterday.

CONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE.

Peter Schmidt filed a bill in the Superior Court against his former partner, Anthony B. Zaremba, and A. H. Burley, the Comptroller. He states that in 1871 he and Zaremba made a contract with the city for curbing and filling certain parts of Ontario and Superior streets, and were to be paid therefor $28,000. They have received all but $1,260. Schmidt alleges that Zaremba tried to defraud him, representing to the Comptroller that he owned the whole claim of $1,260 by assignment from complainant. He had an assignment drawn up and brought it to Schmidt to sign, telling him it was only an order to enable them to obtain their money sooner from the Comptroller. Schmidt, naturally relying on his partner's honesty, signed the instrument, and did not find out until the 20th of December, what its nature or effect was, when he went to the Comptroller's office and was told that Zaremba claimed the whole sum. Alarmed lest Burley should pay it over to the defendant, Schmidt has filed his bill asking that said pretended assignment may be surrendered and that an injunction may issue against A. H. Burley to prevent him paying any money to Zaremba until the matter is investigated. The injunction was granted, under a bond for $500.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

There will be no Court or Clerk's offices open to-day.

Judge Drummond will be in his rooms to-morrow, and may give some decisions.

Judge Blodgett will be in town Friday and Tuesday, for Chambers work.

Judge Rogers and Judge Booth will have no further call of the calendar until Jan. 5, 1874.

Judge McRoberts and Judge Murphy will hear set cases during the greater part of the holidays.

Judge Wallace will transact no business until January.

Judge Tree will close the present term of the Criminal Court Saturday, by sentencing the prisoners.

Judge Jameson announces that Attorneys who entered motions for new trials in the "Hyde Park condemnation cases" will take notice that he will call said cases for the purpose of disposing of said motions, in the following order: Friday, Dec. 26, Calumet avenue; Monday, Dec. 29, Forrestville and South Park avenue; Tuesday, Dec. 30, Michigan avenue; Wednesday, Dec. 31, Wabash avenue.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Jacob Patterson filed a petition in bankruptcy against John H. Patterson, of Eureka, alleging that he is the creditor of the latter to the amount of $1,378.77, and charging, besides the suspension of payment of his commercial paper, that he has allowed judgments to go against him by default. A rule to show cause, provisional warrant, and injunction were issued.

In the matter of Root and Cady, William Dertis was ordered to be discharged.

In the case of U. F. Marhon et al., an order was entered authorizing the Assignee to pay a debt of $3,300 due the First National Bank, and take up the collaterals.

The case of Franz Schreiber was tried on a denial of bankruptcy, and the petition ordered to be dismissed at petitioner's costs.

Salkey & Gerson had a trial before Judge Blodgett and were found guilty of the acts alleged, and adjudicated bankrupt. A meeting of the creditors will be held Jan. 28, 1874.

Kiefer & Co. filed a petition against D. M. Pollack and A. P. Levi, basing their claim on an unpaid check for $443.97, and charging them with attempting to settle with their creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. A rule to show cause, and provisional warrant of seizure, were entered for Jan. 2, 1874.

Field, Leiter & Co. filed a petition against Henry Gray, of Sterling, Whiteside County. They claim that Gray owes them $2,364 on notes and open account, and charge them with making preferential payment to some of their creditors. A rule to show cause, and provisional warrant, were issued, the rule returnable Jan. 3, 1874.

In the case of the Home Insurance Company, the Assignee was authorized to settle the following judgments in the United States Circuit Court, unless objections are filed by creditors within ten days: One judgment against Anton Schott for $3,024.25, one against Joseph Schott for $5,067.25, one against Sebastian Schott for $1,086.50, and one against Joseph and Sebastian Schott for $2,296.07,—the settlements to be made on the condition that the Assignee receive the title in fee simple of the house and lot on the northwest corner of Aberdeen and Harrison streets; and on receiving such title the Assignee is authorized to release the liens enacted by such judgments, or by the trust deed, to secure the notes on which judgments were rendered; and the Schotts are to release all claims they may have against the bankrupt.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Samuel B. Munson, Jr., and William S. Munson brought suit for $3,000 against Asahel Pierce.

The Mechanics' National Bank commenced an action against Charles L. Rice for $12,000.

Charles O. Heathorn sued William T. Windiate and Samuel Smith for $11,000.

Alexander Beal, George K. Hooper, and Elbridge Coffin began a suit for $1,000 against [illegible] Tott.

The German National Bank brought suit in [illegible] against Henry Neuberger and Meyer [illegible] for $10,800.

Hall, Kimbark & Co. began an action against George S. Merrick for $10,000.

Charles McLaughlin began suit in trespass against Alfred Berrington for $3,000.

Lambert Eitel sued Adolphe L. Katz, David Wertheim, and Gottlieb Haage for $10,000.

Clinton D. Wing, for the use of Henry Toombs, sued Edwin Pardridge for $4,000.

B. K. Bickford & Co. brought suit for $5,000 against Thomas Foster.

The South Side Savings Bank sued the Second National Bank for $7,000.

James S. Bassett, Asahel O. Bassett, and James E. Beame sued John King, Jr., and Lucretia W. King for $1,500.

Alfred Weed and James J. Holdsworth began suit against Jacob L. Preston for $1,000.

Tyng & Co. began suit against Atkins & Burgess for $1,000.

The International Bank brought suit for $3,000 against Christian and John W. Kassing.

Henry Rankin sued Charles W. and Anson W. Vaughn for $2,000.

The International Bank commenced suit for $4,000 against Simeon Mears, and for $2,000 against E. A. Mears.

The Home National Bank recovered judgment by confession against F. B. Gardner for $5,222.22.

Gallup & Peabody entered up judgment by authority of a power of attorney against Lawson S. Warner for $2,302.70.

George Scoville brought suit in ejectment against Henry I. Dale and Emmeline Dale, laying damages at $2,000.

John B. Legriand and John Sharil filed a petition for mechanic's lien against Henry E. Picket's interest in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the resubdivision of Lots 1 to 19 of Holmes' subdivision of the w. ½ of the s. ½ of the s. e. ¼ of the s. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, claiming $1,400 to be still due them.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Timothy M. Bradley, for the use of Marcus Perser, sued Benjamin J. David, Morris David, and Abraham Lipman for $1,000.

Moore and Caulfield commenced an action against Gustav Mendelson for $3,000.

Levi Brothers brought suit for $1,500 against S. R. Nickerson.

The Commercial National Bank recovered judgment by default against J. M. Tibbetts for $2,020.55.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Morris Kelly was tried for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to one year at Joliet.

John Keary was tried on a charge of larceny, and found guilty, and under 16 years of age.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of special assessment rolls for Hyde Park, an order was made dismissing Nos. 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Menschling, minor, Henry Russell was appointed guardian under a bond for $16,000.

SILK WORMS.

A Cargo of Eggs Worth Two Million Dollars.

How They Are Traveling From Japan to France.

One of the most valuable consignments that ever passed "across the continent" arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon through the American Express Company, via the Central Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The public will be startled to learn that one freight car contained goods ("time goods" they were marked) whose value exceeded $2,000,000. The enormous cost would be in itself a circumstance worthy of note, but the peculiar character of the goods gives to the affair additional interest. The consignment was nothing more nor less than a car-load of silk-worms' eggs, en route for France. They were purchased in Yokohama by the French Government, and arrived in San Francisco Dec. 15. Only three days were lost in transferring them to the freight-car, and Dec. 18 the precious packages commenced their trans-continental journey.

The train was due in Chicago at 3:15 yesterday afternoon, and a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was enabled to obtain a glimpse of the cargo. In this country, very few are familiar with the silk-worm, and can have no idea of the appearance of the eggs. In England, where the climate is less subject to extremes of temperature, the silk-worm is as common a pet as the canary. Boys and girls all boast a box of thriving silk-worms, and take as much pride in winding off the golden thread from the cocoon, as the youth of this country in the possession of marbles and such toys. The silk-worm's egg is about one-quarter the size of a pin's head, and the reader may gain an idea of the number of eggs now on their way to Paris, when he learns that on this one car there are 9½ tons of eggs.

Mr. Whitney of the American Express, met the car at Omaha and accompanied it to Chicago. He will not leave it until its arrival in New York, when its contents will be transferred to a steamer and landed at Liverpool, to be thence forwarded to Paris. It is consigned to Messrs. Stopel & Ferari, who have followed the precious goods from Japan, and will not feel comfortable until the Government of France has given them a receipt in full. Two other Frenchmen are with them, and one Jap, from not one of whom could the reporter elicit a word of information. The Jap refused to speak a word of English, and the Frenchmen made only an occasional remark in a mixed and scarcely intelligible dialect.

The eggs are packed in leaves, layer upon layer, and placed in air-tight tin boxes, which are in turn covered with matting. The car is kept at a temperature below the freezing point, and no light is admitted. The matting-covered boxes are piled on either side. There is nothing to be seen there but matting, and the appearance of the boxes is certainly not indicative of the value of their contents. This is the first attempt yet made to import silk-worms via the United States, and if human foresight avails anything, there is every reason to look for success. The car was switched on to the Michigan Central track last night, and started for New York by the 5:15 train. The public will look forward with interest to the announcement of the safe arrival of the precious insects in France.

THE CITY FINANCES.

No Money Can Be Borrowed from the Relief and Aid Society--The Mayor Wishes to Sell the Lake Park.

Mayor Colvin called yesterday upon the managers of the Relief and Aid Society, and requested the loan of $200,000 or $300,000 for the use of the city. He was informed that the Society could not loan its funds. The Mayor did not press the matter, but is confident he can raise money elsewhere to meet the obligations of the city. It is understood that His Honor regards with favor the idea of reviving the proposition to sell the lake front to the railroad companies, on the grounds that no better disposition could be made of the land; that the city could get $200,000 on the spot to relieve the financial stringency, and that the remainder of the $600,000 would reduce taxation next year. It is stated that the railroads are prepared to fulfill their part of the contract, and that Mr. Scammon can be prevailed upon to withdraw his objections. The effect of the repeal of the Lake Front act last winter remains to be considered. It is certain, however, that the revival of the proposition to dispose of the land according to the terms of the act is favored in official circles.

THE REAL FACTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of yesterday, under the head of "Crime in Chicago," an item to the effect that I, as Treasurer of the School Board of Maine Township, was arrested some weeks ago on charge of embezzling $1,200 of the school money, and that, upon an examination before Justice Haines, I had been sent to jail to await trial before the Criminal Court.

Inasmuch as the facts therein stated are not wholly correct, I trust, in justice to myself, you will allow me a brief space in your paper to set them rightly before the public.

There has been no charge preferred against me of embezzling the funds which I held, nor have I been sent to jail to await trial before the Criminal Court. On the contrary, my deficit arises solely from the fact that I had loaned the school funds, unauthorizedly, I admit, to a firm in the city for whom I have been acting as bookkeeper during the last year, and who were unable to pay me the same back, when demanded of them, and for which failure I have since filed a petition against them, and caused them to be adjudicated bankrupts. In thus loaning the money to my employers, I am aware that I did not comply with the strict letter of the law, but I most emphatically disavow any criminal intent, and have to say that in a few days I have every reason to believe every dollar of my deficit will be made good to the township, and that I shall pocket the loss occasioned by thus trying to accommodate my said employers.

HORATIO L. ROBINSON.

STATE TAXATION.

Bill Filed by the Chicago Plow Company.

How Shall Capital Stock Be Assessed, and What is the Value of a Franchise.

The Action of the State Board Claimed to Be Illegal and Void.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the Chicago Plow Company, filed in the Circuit Court a bill for an injunction against Hermann Lieb, County Clerk, and P. M. Clary, Town Collector for South Chicago, to restrain the one from extending, and the other from collecting, the State and other taxes for 1873 on the valuation of the property of the orator made by the State Board, and on the rate per cent certified by the Auditor of State.

The bill sets forth that the Chicago Plow Company is a corporation existing by virtue of the State law, passed April 18, 1849, providing for the organization of manufacturing, agricultural, and other corporations; that its principal office is in the city of Chicago, and its property is taxable there. Its real estate consists of several lots in the South Branch Addition. Its authorized capital is $165,000, and the stock issued $165,000.

Its real and personal property was assessed May 1, 1873, by the Town Assessor, for the taxes for that year, and was afterwards equalized by the County Board of Equalization, which fixed the valuation of the real estate at $7,744.10, and of the personal and tangible property at $16,000. These valuations, it is claimed, are fair and just, and a fair basis for the extension of the various taxes to be raised in 1873.

The orator owns no other property of any kind subject to taxation under the Constitution, and is not taxable upon any other property. The only other tax which could be imposed under the Constitution would be one imposed on the corporation by reason of its exercising corporate franchises, and that can be imposed only by the Legislature, by general law. But no such law has yet been passed.

In addition to the real and personal property assessed, there are debts due the corporation to the amount of $50,000, occurring in the regular course of business, by selling goods on credit, and its franchise, if a franchise for making plows, derived under the General Incorporation law, can be called property. Its indebtedness, contracted in the ordinary course of business, exceeds $50,000, and, therefore, under the Revenue law the corporation is not liable to taxation on what is due it. All the property liable to taxation has, therefore, been assessed, except it be what is called the franchise, which has no pecuniary value whatever as property. It is a mere right to make plows, common to all the citizens of this State, and its corporate existence is derived solely from the general Incorporation law, which is common to all citizens.

The capital stock belonging to all the shareholders was worth, May 1, 50 cents on the dollar, and that value was derived from the real and personal property which had already been assessed. In obedience to the law, the capital stock paid up was reported at $165,000, and the actual value, $66,000; the total amount of indebtedness, except for current expenses, being $140,000.

The State Board of Equalization assessed the capital stock and franchises at $117,400, by adding together the debt and ascertained value of the stock, and deducting the value of the tangible property, and calling the result the value of the stock and franchises. The shares, however, should be taxed against the shareholders, and it is unjust to tax the orator on all its property liable to taxation, and then on the stock representing it, thus taxing it twice. The entire capital stock is owned by persons other than the petitioner, and all living in this State, and it was the duty of the Assessors of the towns where these people lived to assess it against them to the extent of its value. All the stock was assessed against these shareholders.

Aug. 17, 1873, the State Board of Equalization, pretending to act under a law of the Legislature, increased the value of the personal property of the orator 68 per cent, and that of the real estate 107 per cent, thus valuing the personal property at $26,880, and the real estate $16,030.29, the total being $42,910.29. The Board also made a direct assessment on the capital stock and franchises as the basis of further taxation, and declared that their value for taxation was $117,400.

The same Board, it is alleged, increased the aggregate valuation of the State more than 1 per cent, in violation of the statute. It is also claimed that it is not within the power of the Board to assess and value capital stock and franchises. By the law, individual stockholders must list their shares, and, in that case, they cannot be assessed against the corporation.

The authorized capital of joint stock companies, so far as their stock has not been issued, is of no value whatever as property in the hands of a corporation. When issued, it is valuable only as the property of the individual holder, and not of the company. Moreover, a franchise created by a grant from the State is not property such as can be made subject to the taxing power of the State. To admit the power of the State to impose an ad libitum tax of this character upon franchises of its own creation, when vested rights have attached, would be in violation of that provision of the Constitution prohibiting interference with vested rights, and would allow the State to destroy its own creature. A franchise has no fixed marketable or certain value, and any attempt to ascertain one by the State Board is a burden imposed by the State upon the life of a corporation it creates, and is against public policy.

The Legislature, in creating the State Board, has attempted to create a judicial body with power to pronounce judgment upon the property of citizens without evidence and notice, thereby depriving them of their property without due process of law. The Revenue law also gives the Board legislative powers, since it authorizes it to make rules relative to the valuation of property,—a power which the Legislature cannot delegate.

The Board has omitted to assess many joint stock companies, and the law is illegal, since it discriminates between different kinds of property, and since the General Assembly has never directed the manner of ascertaining the value of taxable property in this State. The old assessment is a fair one, and the attempt to increase it inequitable.

It is alleged that the Auditor has proceeded under the Railroad Aid law of 1869, which was unconstitutional, and had been repealed when the State Board met. This act withdrew much property from taxation in many counties, and was, therefore, unequal and unjust, especially to the County of Cook. The rate of taxation has been fixed at 3.6 mills, and $1,000,000 of the amount raised thereby will be used for the payment of certain local bonds issued under this Railroad law, and which is a quarter of the entire amount to be raised. The legal rate is only 2.7 mills, which the orator is ready to pay.

The orator has been forbidden by the stockholders to pay this tax, and a failure to obey will lead to a multiplicity of suits. Therefore, the injunction is prayed as above stated.

The Attorney-General demurred to the bill. It was dismissed pro forma, an appeal taken, reviving the injunction, and the case certified to the Central Grand Division of the Supreme Court.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Patrick Cumisky was held, by Justice Scully, to the Criminal Court, in bail of $300, for stealing a coat belonging to Edward Jones.

Thomas Bowers, the young man who was run over by an engine of the Rock Island Railway, Monday, died at the County Hospital yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury giving a verdict that his death was the result of an accident.

A gentleman found a bundle on State street, near Randolph, yesterday afternoon, containing two knit baby socks. A note accompanying them said that they were for a Christmas present, and were the products of many hours of labor. The articles may be found in the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE office.

The man Sheridan, alias Valentine, alias Johnson, who was arrested in Lord Tarbot's room in the Pacific Hotel, was tried by Justice Boyden yesterday afternoon, who fined him $100 and sent him to the Bridewell for ninety days.

James Johnson is an associate of the man Lyons, who was shot, while trying to make off with some stolen property Sunday night. He was arrested yesterday morning, and locked up in Union Street Station.

Charles Anderson is an epicure but he has no money. This is extremely embarrassing, but Charles thought he saw his way out of the dilemma Tuesday night. He also saw a fine turkey hanging in front of B. W. Barton's store, which he took for a Christmas dinner. He was caught, however, and fined yesterday $15 by Justice Scully.

The Common Council of Morris, Ill., have unanimously passed an ordinance authorizing the issuing of $19,000 in bonds, to be sold at not less than their face, with a view to inducing the Sherwood Manufacturing Company, of this city, to locate there.

Last week a raid was made upon Briennan's blacksmith ship, Evanston, which was despoiled of a quantity of tools. On the same night the same party of burglars called at another place in that village, and also made a brief but profitable stop at Rogers' Park, while returning to the city. Sergt. Carney, of the Evanston police force, got on the track of the marauders, and arrested John Hill and George Hill, two well-known burglars, from whom the greater part of the stolen property was recovered. Both were lodged in the County Jail.

The Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, all the Board being present, President Sheridan in the chair. Several bills were audited and three cases of charges against officers were taken up. The first was that of Cornelius Connor, charged with maltreating a prisoner. As neither side was prepared for the trial, the case was continued. The second was that of John Nolan, charged with drunkenness, and the Board decided to take it under advisement. The last case was that of Charles Wiggins charged with being a non-resident. This was evidently a trumped-up charge and it was dismissed, notwithstanding one Butler tried to impress upon the minds of the Board that Wiggins was a brute and had been in this country but two years.

THE HOUGHS.

Large Shortage at Their Elevator.

Their Receipts Thrown Out by the Board of Trade.

The official investigation into the affairs of the Chicago & Alton Elevator, generally known as the Hough Elevator, has recently brought that concern into unenviable prominence before the public at great expense of the Chicago Board of Trade. An additional entanglement of the affairs of Messrs. Hough & Co., resulting remotely from that investigation, is the present topic of conversation on 'Change. The affair is, unlike most affairs of the Board, within the grasp of the ordinary citizen, and may be condensed into the following narrative:

In October, during the excitement which attended the investigation of the affairs of the Hough Elevator, Messrs. Gurney and Munch were appointed by the Board of Trade a committee to measure or estimate the amount of grain stored in the Hough Elevator. They made an estimate, not, perhaps, in a very thorough manner, because they were not experts, but as well as they could. Their report showed that there was stored away in that elevator 20,000 bushels of grain in excess of the amounts stated in the outstanding grain receipts of the firm. On the strength of this report, Messrs. Hough & Co., Oct. 25, shipped away 20,000 bushels of grain—the amount declared to be in excess. A few days ago the rumor spread abroad that the elevator was short this amount, and, in consequence, the receipts of this elevator were avoided in the fulfilment of contracts, just as ordinary mortals avoid an issue of greenbacks of any denomination which has been successfully counterfeited.

The affair became notorious, and the Grain Inspector was called in to measure the amount in store, and compare it with the grain receipts outstanding. Mr. Tyndale, acting Grain Inspector, made the measurement, and found that there was a storage of 14,900 bushels of corn, and about 1,000 bushels of oats. These facts were made known to the Board of Trade Tuesday, whereupon the following resolution was placed upon the Board, to be acted upon the following day, yesterday:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the official report of the Chief Inspector of Grain and the Warehouse Registrar show a large percentage of deficiency in the amount of corn in the Chicago & Alton Elevator, as compared with the outstanding warehouse receipts for the same, it is hereby declared that no warehouse receipts for grain in said elevator shall hereafter, until further action by the Board, be considered a proper tender on sales or contracts for grain.

There being only one side to the question, the resolution was passed unanimously. A reporter yesterday made it his business to call upon the parties interested, and succeeded in collecting information about as follows:

Mr. Tyndale, the acting Grain Inspector, narrated the facts as given above, and stated that the penalty provided by the statute for the shipment of grain, without the canceling of outstanding receipts, was imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year and not more than seven years. In reply to a question whether he supposed the excuse given by the firm was valid and satisfactory, Mr. Tyndale said that his official opinion was based upon the statement made under oath by the firm, which was that they believed that there was such a surplus as the report of Messrs. Gurney and Munch indicated. His private opinion he declined to give.

The reporter then called upon Mr. Haugh. He saw one of the gentlemen of that name, who referred him for particulars to Mr. Powers, Vice-President of the Illinois State Trust Company. He said that the firm were making efforts to retire the receipts for the amount of shortage, and had made arrangements to purchase the receipts for 5,000 bushels of corn, leaving 9,900 bushels still outstanding. He said, also, that the firm had no idea but that there was a surplus, as reported by Messrs. Gurney and Munch, and that but for such an assurance the shipment would never have been made.

Mr. Powers, trustee of the elevator, had very little to say. The reporter told him what he had learned from Mr. Hough. Mr. Powers replied that there was nothing more to say. He believed every effort would be made to retire the receipts which exceeded the amount in store, and nothing more could be done.

THE GAGE MATTER.

Suit Begun by the City Against His Bondsmen—His Proposition to Turn Over His Property Will Be Accepted.

The Hon. Jesse Norton performed one of his first official acts yesterday, as Corporation Counsel, in commencing (by the filing of a præcipe) an action in debt against David A. Gage, William F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, James H. McVicker, John A. Rice, Nathaniel P. Wilder, and George W. Gage, his bondsmen, to recover the amount of Mr. Gages's defalcation from the City Treasury. The damages are laid at $1,000,000.

It is intended to push the proceedings with all possible speed. In the meantime, the city will accept Mr. Gage's proposition to turn over his property, which will be placed in the hands of a trustee. A legal description of the various items is preparing, and in a few days the property will be surrendered, and conveyed to the trustee for the benefit of the city. Who the trustee will be is not determined yet, but the names of S. E. Goodell, Mr. Watkins, President of the Gas-light and Coke Company, M. C. Stearns, and other gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the place. Nothing will be done to-day, and it is doubtful if further steps will be taken before next week.

COL. EDWARD WRIGHT.

Yesterday morning Col. Edward Wright died suddenly at his house in this city, No. 73 Rush street.

He was the youngest son of the late John Wright, who was one of the earliest settlers of Chicago. He was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1827, and was, therefore, 46 years old at the time of his death. He was the youngest brother of John S., Timothy, and Walter Wright, who are prominent business men in this city. At an early age he entered Williams College, in his native town, and was graduated there. He afterwards received a diploma from the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge. He returned to this city, and began the practice of the law with Ebenezer Peck, now Judge of the Court of Claims, and Mr. C. B. Hosmer, under the firm name of Peck, Hosmer & Wright. He had previously married a daughter of Judge Peck's. At the opening of the war he was among the first to volunteer from this city. He enrolled his name as a private. Soon after he entered the army he was appointed a Major in Col. Tom Marshal's regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was soon transferred from this place to a position on Gen. Hunter's staff. He served under the latter officer through the campaigns at Port Royal and Hilton Head. While at the latter place, Col. Morrow, a dashing officer, who commanded a regiment of Germans, organized a daring skirmish movement against the enemy. Col. Wright, eager for activity, volunteered to accompany the regiment. In the skirmish he received a severe gun-shot wound in one of his legs, which laid him up for six months or more. When he recovered he was appointed Paymaster, with the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army. He received the appointment of Paymaster on the 23d of February, 1864. About the month of December, one year ago, weary of army life, and desirous of attending to his interests here, he sent in his resignation as Paymaster, which was reluctantly accepted by the Secretary of War. He was stationed in New York when he resigned. He returned to his home in this city last August, and has been living a life of quiet retirement ever since. He was worth from a quarter to half a million dollars, owning much property on Lake street, a house on the North Side, etc. His wife still lives to mourn his death.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

We are indebted to Tom Foley and Mike Houohan for the usual liquid courtesies of Christmas Eve.

Washington Bullard, Esq., General Manager of the Union Steamboat Company, is at the Palmer House.

Last evening the waiters of the Pacific Hotel presented the head waiter, Daniel J. Landor, with a handsome gold watch, chain, and locket.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, cashier in the City Treasurer's office, was yesterday presented with a very handsome ink Standish and gold pen by Mr. George Von Hollen, City Collector.

Mr. H. W. Kelly, foreman of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine adjusting room, No. 155 State street, was presented with a handsome smoking-case, as a Christmas present, yesterday, by the adjusters and inspectors of the Company.

The employes of the Union Hide & Leather Company yesterday presented the President, Mr. J. L. Chapman, with a very handsome inkstand. The presentation was made by Mr. J. W. Watts, who made a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Chapman responded by presenting every member present with a fat Christmas turkey.

The Rev. George W. Weldon, of London, writing to Mr. C. C. Waite, of New York, relative to the escape of Mr. Waite's son Charles from the Ville du Havre disaster, says: "Charlie informs me he swam for a quarter of an hour, during which time two of Mrs. Spafford's children floated to him, caught his pockets and thus held on till he got a plank. Then he took both in his arms and held them till they (the children) were exhausted and died."

The name of Mr. E. B. Talcott is mentioned in connection with the Board of Public Works, and it is said the Mayor considers him an excellent man for the place. He was formerly Chief Engineer of the Northwestern Railroad, and has filled other responsible positions. The Aldermen are making a desperate fight against Mr. Conley in favor of Mr. Driscoll. It is believed the place now lies between Messrs. Conley, Talcott, Driscoll, or some new man.

The Knabe Piano.

Owing to the avidity with which musical people seek the "Knabe" piano, Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co. have been without a single instrument of that celebrated manufacture for the last few days. The factory at Baltimore is running full hands and overtime, and a fresh supply is now in transit, so that purchasers of this justly celebrated instrument can make a selection during the coming week at Julius Bauer & Co.'s, corner of State and Monroe streets, in Palmer House.

Gunther Open All Day.

To-day, Christmas-Day, in consequence of the great crowd that were unable to get to his counters, and in order to accommodate his host of customers, he will keep open as usual until 10 p. m., with a full line of his candies, fresh.

The Metropolitan Hotel.

The proprietors announce an informal opening Christmas night. All are welcome. G. E. Gardner & Co., proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHEL, ON "O'CONNELL," AT Hooley's Theatre, Sunday Evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50c. Can be had only at the Box Office of the Theatre on the evening of the lecture.

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MATINEE CHRISTMAS, 2 o'clock.

Frank Mac Evoy's New Hibernicon, AND IRISH COMEDY COMPANY.

The most amusing and popular entertainment of the day, combining IRISH COMEDY, IRISH SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, WIT, and HUMOR in one performance, and concluding with the Screaming Farce, THE HAUNTED GUIDE.

Popular Prices—75c, 50c, and 25c. Matinee Christmas at 2 p. m. Matinee Prices—Admission, 25c; Children, 10c.

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LAST WEEK OF THE FAVORITE, LOTTA!

MERRY CHRISTMAS. Matinee 2 p. m. LOTTA AS ZIP! EVENING, THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. LOTTA IN SIX CHARACTERS.

Next week—SHIEL BARRY.

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REOPENING of the DRAMATIC SEASON!

MONDAY, Dec. 22, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Geo. Fawcett Rowe's great Scenic play of THE GENEVA CROSS!

With New Scenery, New Music, Powerful and Original Effects, New Costumes and a Great Cast.

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A Merry Christmas Matinee Thursday, Dec. 25. Saturday—Grand Matinee.

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Two Performances to-day. Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8 o'clock. Entire Change of Bill at each Performance.

THE GREAT BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS' ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Grand Matinee Saturday. Monday next—AUGUSTA DARGON.

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME YET.

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Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

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The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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LEGAL.

ESTATE OF HORACE J. BENNETT, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Horace J. Bennett, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and allowance at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of January, 1874, being the 19th day thereof.

SARAH [illegible] BENNETT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Dec. 8, A. D. 1873.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MANUFACTURER, MERCHANT, BANKER, PROFESSIONAL MAN, AND THE FIRESIDE

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Our American Cousin." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Geneva Cross." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Zip, or Point Lynde Light." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Birch, Wambold, and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corner Halsted and Harrison streets. MacEvoy's "New Hibernicon." Afternoon and evening.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 25, 1873.

A part of the company of young Japanese who have been studying at Ann Arbor have been summoned home. It seems probable that the financial embarrassment of the Mikado's Government may render necessary still further curtailment of the liberal appropriations for educational purposes.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad report that the Company are selling lands at $4.00 an acre, subject to the subsequent perfection of title thereto by the Government, notwithstanding the prohibition of sale on account of the non-payment of interest on the subsidy bonds. If this statement is correct, the purchasers buy at the risk of never receiving a good title, and probably under a misapprehension of the real state of affairs.

The Mayor, having applied to the officers of the Relief and Aid Society for a temporary loan to the city of $200,000 or $300,000, has been informed that the Relief funds cannot be used in this way. His attention has been directed to the $200,000 which the railroads paid some years ago on account of the Lake Front purchase, and which the city has heretofore refused to accept. On the basis of that purchase, $600,000 more is due the city. It seems likely that the question concerning the acceptance of the railroad money will now be revived, and that the present city officials will incline to the terms of the railroads.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday commenced suit for the city against David A. Gage's bondsmen, laying the damages at $1,000,000, which is the amount of Mr. Gage's bond. In the meantime, it is announced that Mr. Gage's proposition to turn over his property will be accepted, and a legal description of the property is now being made. The property will be placed in the hands of a Trustee, to be converted into money, and applied in liquidation of the defalcation. The suit against the bondsmen will be pressed only with the purpose of covering any deficiency that may remain over and above what shall be realized from Mr. Gage's property.

The Grangers are making themselves heard from far and near. Last week they were in session in Illinois and Iowa; this week, in New England and the Southwest. The Grangers of Northwestern Missouri, Eastern Kansas, and Southern Nebraska were in council in St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, and adopted the platform of the Illinois Farmers' Association. They also added two resolutions, setting forth determined opposition to special legislation, and demanding a uniform currency, on the ground that they were now obliged to sell their grain on a gold basis and to buy their supplies on the basis of depreciated paper money. At the same time, twenty Granges of New Hampshire came together and formed a State association.

The testimony of all the passengers of the Ville du Havre who have spoken on the subject has been to the effect that the officers and crew of the steamer, after the collision, looked mainly to their own safety, showing an utter disregard for the welfare of the passengers. Officers of the Transatlantic Company in Paris, to which line the ill-fated vessel belonged, state in their report that, so far as their investigation has gone, the conduct of the ship's company is shown to have been most commendable; that they did everything in their power to save life, and that all the officers and crew remained upon the steamer till she went down. They also lay the whole blame of the collision upon the officers of the Loch Earn.

We print this morning an elaborate description of the Socialist movement, variously known under the names of the "Internationals," the "Communists," the "Socialists," etc., showing the character, plan, and objects of the organization in general, and the progress it has made in Chicago. The article will be found of special interest at this time in connection with the demonstration and speeches that have been made within the past few days. Though many of the purposes therein set forth must appear to be exaggerated to the conservative reader,—such as the abolition of all private ownership and the vesting of all realty in the State,—the statements have been taken from genuine documents circulated among the Internationals in different foreign languages (we have seen none in English), and must be accepted as the sentiments of a certain class of our people, be that class more or less numerous. After the frightful experiences civilization has encountered from these associations in France and Spain, we cannot shut our eyes and refuse to believe that their sentiments find a counterpart in this country.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, in the aggregate, provisions being weak, and grain higher. Mess pork was active, and 15c per brl lower, closing at $13.80 cash, and $14.25@14.30 seller February. Lard was dull, and 12½c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.00@8.05 cash, and $8.45@8.50 seller February. Meats were quiet and easier, at 5⅛c for shoulders, 6⅞@7c for short ribs, 7⅛@7¼c for short clear, all boxed, and at 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominally easier, at 94½@95c per gallon. Dressed hogs were in good demand and steady, closing at $5.85@5.90 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was moderately active, and ¼@⅜c higher, closing at $1.14⅝c cash, and $1.15¼ seller January. Corn was quiet and ⅜c higher, closing at 53⅛c cash, and 53⅜@53½c seller January. Oats were quiet and ¼@½c higher, closing tame at 38¼c cash, and 38½c seller January. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, at 77@78c. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at $1.39 for No. 2, and $1.08@1.09 for good No. 3. Live hogs were quiet and lower, closing at $4.50@5.00 for poor to extra. The cattle market was active and stronger. Sheep were unchanged.

The trial of ex-Mayor Hall in New York has resulted in his acquittal. The indictment was for willful neglect of duty as a member of the Board of Audit. Mr. Tremain, in summing up for the prosecution, admitted that none of the stolen moneys went into Mr. Hall's pockets, but demanded a conviction on the charge as stated. Judge Daniels charged the jury that, if they found the evidence showed that the neglect had been willful, this was all that was necessary to constitute a misdemeanor, and that the claim that the Mayor's duties were too arduous could not be admitted as an excuse for neglect of this kind. He charged, on the other hand, that there had been no evidence of a conspiracy between Mayor Hall and the members of the Tweed Ring. After a deliberation of several hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," which was received with great applause. It has never been generally believed in New York that Mr. Hall shared the profits of the corrupt transactions carried on under his administration, nor even that he was aware of their character and purpose. This impression probably exercised large influence over the verdict, and accounts for its jubilant reception in court.

We learn that the counsel for the Republic Life Insurance Company applied, on Monday last, to Judge McAllister for an injunction to stay the collection of taxes on the corporate stock of said Company assessed to the corporation. This was the case in which Judge Farwell overruled the application for an injunction some days since. A copy of his opinion was published in THE TRIBUNE at the time. The counsel for the Company having submitted to Judge McAllister a copy of the record, with the printed brief of the Attorney-General and their own briefs, the Judge made an order allowing an injunction. At the same time, counsel presented original bills in behalf of other companies, and Judge McAllister allowed injunctions on them. These bills present some facts which did not exist in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company, and which especially bring before the Court the action of the Board of Equalization under its famous rule. In the case of the Insurance Company, the facts were not such as to fairly present the operation of that rule, and that Company could only assail the validity of the law. At the same time, and in the same cases, Judge McAllister granted an injunction staying the collection of so much of the general tax as was levied by the Auditor under the so-called Grab-law. We understand one of the last-mentioned cases is to go to the Supreme Court during its Springfield term by agreement of parties.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Chicago has had a meeting like the one held in New York on the 11th and the one which took place in Cincinnati a few days later. These three meetings, whether gotten up by the "International" or not, had certainly a very International appearance. In New York, Germans and French harmonized with the English-speaking portion of the meetings, and French and German speakers advocated French and German political and social heresies before French and German hearers. In Chicago, the English-speaking persons who joined the petitioners of the 22d were in the minority. The fraternization of immigrants of different nationalities in America is not often observed. Germans, French, English, Scotch, Bohemians, Poles, Swedes, live for themselves, and keep their own quarters. If ever they unite, it is not love for one another that brings them together, but opposition to some common enemy, to the attainment of something which all want, but which divided they are powerless to obtain. Their union is generally prophetic of mischief, for the coalition of foreign nationalities must be for a foreign, a non-American, object. It is scarcely conceivable that they should coalesce for any other.

But if this fusion of conflicting elements is prophetic of evil, the presence of women on the platform, as in New York, is no less so. Women of the lower ranks never appear at heated political or social meetings unless there is mischief brewing. They take part in such meetings only during French revolutions or Paris Communes; and when they are numerous and active the reign of petroleum is not very far distant. This remark applies to European politics more than to our own, and we make it, not that we fear a revolution, social upheaving, or the establishment of a Chicago Commune, but because we would call attention to the material with which we may have to deal.

The conglomeration of nationalities is in keeping with the principles and the measures of the men: "Government employment the remedy for strikes." "We desire a suspension of rent for three months." At the meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, John Jacob Astor, Vanderbilt, Stewart, etc., were politely invited to share their wealth with the people out of work. The men there assembled would fain resolve themselves into a partnership with the capitalists of New York, whether the latter cared for the arrangement or not, and, until such time as the partnership papers are drawn up, they propose to call on the City Treasurer for the expenses of themselves and their families.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the principles and demands of these men are wild and subversive of society itself. It may be that they will see their folly and trouble the public no more, and it may be that they will not. They have a right to assemble. They have a right, under our laws, to say that they will, and advocate any theory of a social system, no matter how preposterous. In meeting and discussing whether it is lawful or not to divide Chicago up among the members of their societies, they violate no laws of the land, and there is, strictly speaking, nothing to say against the discussion so long as it is legal. Not till they attempt to oust others of their possessions can the law interfere. Not till they enter your dry goods store and help their wives or daughters to a dress, or into your grocery to supply their pantries, or your counting-house to replenish their pocket-books, do they violate the law. So long as they are only debating whether they had not better do so, they are law-abiding American citizens.

It may be asked whether it is not possible to reason with these people, and show them the error of their ways. It would seem not. They are not, for the most part, political economists, and have little respect for the doctrines of Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, or Mill when in conflict with their own. Those of them who have any understanding of economical principles, like Karl Marx, the head of the International, do not accept our political economy any more than a Mohammedan accepts Christianity, if, indeed, as much. The International has a political economy of its own, and Marx is its great expounder,—a man who, whatever his vagaries, cannot be accused of ignorance of what other men have written on a subject in which he is himself an adept. For over thirty years he has busied himself with economic questions, and is acknowledged by the leading economists of Europe to be one of the best informed writers on the subject. Those most diametrically opposed to him do not question his ability or erudition. Only the other day he gave to the world a new edition of his *Das Kapital*,—a critique of the reigning political economy of the schools. The work is written in German, but translations of it have appeared already in Russian and French.

Tell Marx that his views—and his views are not unlike those of the men who met at Cooper Institute—are in conflict with the well-settled principles of political economy, and he answers that the principles of current economic science are neither immutable nor necessary, and that they have not their roots in human nature. The laws of our political economy, he would say, are the laws of the present "capitalist" system; but this system is no more permanent or natural than the feudal system which has disappeared; nor is the relation of landlord and tenant, of capitalist and laborer, than that of lord and vassal, or master and slave. The present economical and social system is, according to him, only a transitory historical phenomenon; capital is not wealth or a commodity, but only a relation established by means of wealth between two persons; the capital of the employer is not the result of saving, but the result of keeping from the laborer part of his remuneration. The profit of capital only enhances the value of commodities, and is therefore unjustifiable. Such is the political economy taught by men of real ability like Marx to the laboring classes, and such, too, are the principles that are leavening them in Europe—from Siberia to the Mediterranean—leavening the ranks of the proletariat whose mission it is, according to Marx, to do away with the existing order of things entirely, and give mankind a new earth and a new state of things upon it.

The subdivision of land in this country, and the relatively large number of persons interested in the defense of the rights of property, will probably shield us from the dangers of Internationalism for a century or more to come, but meanwhile the large cities are exposed to those dangers and must prepare to meet them.

MR. HOFFMAN'S REMEDY.

The debate on Tuesday, between the Mayor and Common Council and the Committee representing the unemployed workingmen, was not at all encouraging. The Mayor and Aldermen very candidly and truthfully represented the inability of the city to give employment to any person. This did not seem to satisfy the representatives of the Monday night procession,—Messrs. McAuliffe, Hoffman, and Stohl. These gentlemen declined at first to listen to suggestions that relief for the destitute should be obtained from the Relief and Aid Society. Mr. Hoffman, however, modified his opposition so far as to propose that that Society be compelled to pay over its funds to the city, and that the money be distributed by the Aldermen to the men out of employment. The Mayor, too, was weak enough to express the opinion that the Aldermen were the best persons to distribute the Relief money.

It is to be hoped that, whatever plan of relief may be adopted, the Aldermen will not be selected as agents for distribution. Their very position disqualifies them for any such business. They, of all others, should be excluded from participation in the distribution of the public charity. As a class, they are unfitted by habit, association, and official position for an honest, faithful, and equitable administration of any such responsible duty. Some of these Aldermen represent as many as 40,000 persons. Of these, a small fraction, perhaps, stand in need of temporary relief, though the number of poor persons, and of those to whom relief would be acceptable, may be twenty times the number of those actually suffering. These people look upon the Alderman as their servant, and he feels himself to be such. How can he put them at defiance, and refuse to furnish other people's money to those of his constituents who may demand of him? And how long would the money last?

The destitution and suffering is mainly confined to a few districts. Competent and trustworthy persons residing in these neighborhoods can be found, who will divide these districts into smaller divisions, and each personally visit and make himself acquainted with all cases of actual distress, and at the same time constitute himself an employment agent. In this way there will be no failure in reaching every case demanding relief, none will be overlooked, impostors will be turned aside, and mendicancy as a trade will not be encouraged. The means of relief in the hands of the Society will not be wasted, and all expenditures will go to proper objects.

The public will probably rate Mr. Hoffman as a demagogue and a firebrand, particularly as he knew full well that the demand presented by him to the Council on Monday night was an impossible one; that it was not in the power of the Council to grant it, and that it was at variance with the theory of our government and laws. To the extent that he was responsible for such a demand, he was guilty of deceiving the really honest people who adopted his counsel. While we do not underrate the extent of destitution resulting from the discharge of so many working people, it should be remembered that to a large extent it is temporary; that, of the many establishments which closed some months ago, several have already resumed, and that in a short time all will be in full operation again. What is needed is relief for the destitute until such time as work is resumed; some fuel, clothing, and food to enable the destitute to bridge over the time until they again find employment. To do this beneficent work the agency and the means are at hand, and that man is the true friend of the poor who will see to it that the money available is expended in the most judicious and economical manner. Their worst enemy is the one who would adopt a policy that would result in squandering it all promiscuously in a fortnight.

A few words in addition are required in view of the very loud talk indulged in by Mr. Hoffman and others yesterday, after the Mayor and the Council Committee had their interview with the Directors of the Relief and Aid Society. If we are to have violence, it is time for everybody to get ready for it. Chicago has had a great fire and a financial panic, and has gone through both. She can probably deal with a mob, if it comes to that. It is the duty of the Mayor to take timely precautions to suppress all the disorderly acts threatened by Mr. Hoffman, and to punish the first overt act with all the force he can command. If Mr. Hoffman's remedy is bloodshed, the sooner we all know it the better.

SCHEMES FOR NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

While there is no question that a very large number of workmen are at present without employment, and that they and their families are enduring much privation, the Common Council and the Board of County Commissioners should be on their guard against those other persons who propose to use this destitution as a lever to force the two governments into a scheme of public works to which no honest man can give his approval.

The financial condition of the city is well understood. It is at least $1,200,000 in arrear on its current expenditures. It is largely in debt to the Water Fund, and also to what is known as the Building Fund. Its first duty is to pay this floating debt and restore this borrowed money. In a recent article we noticed the remarkable proceeding of the Common Council in levying a tax of 18 mills to meet appropriations which required all the revenue that a tax of 20 mills would produce, without reducing expenditures to correspond. At the end of the year there will be another large deficiency. The city tax-levy for this year will call for $5,600,000; the county, town, and State taxes to $2,000,000 more. This does not include the water tax, nor the taxes for special purposes. The proceeds of these taxes will not be available until next summer and fall, and, when collected, will have to be applied to specific purposes which do not include the rebuilding of the Court-House.

The Common Council have hitherto voted to postpone any action in the matter of building the Court-House, and a week ago the County Commissioners voted to postpone the subject for one year. These proceedings have been eminently disgusting and disappointing to the large army of contractors, sub-contractors, bosses, superintendents, and sub-superintendents, building committees, and others who are impatient for the handling of the millions of dollars involved in that job. The action of the County Commissioners was especially disagreeable, because that Board have authority to issue bonds, and create a debt if they can find any lenders.

There can be no doubt of the sincerity and truth of the suffering workmen in their appeal to the city for employment; but how far they have been used as tools by the heartless men who desire to force the city into large expenditures for public buildings can only be conjectured. It is possible that their demonstration was spontaneous, and that it was not suggested by others. But the Chairman of the Building Committee of the Common Council, who has just finished building the new County Jail and Criminal Court-House, submitted resolutions requesting the County Commissioners, in substance, to exercise their power in the way of giving employment by the erection of new public buildings. Conspicuous, also, among the workingmen's advocates—conspicuous in demanding employment on public works—was Mr. F. A. Hoffman, Jr., who, if we mistake not, is the counsel of the successful architect whose plan for a new Court-House has been adopted. Now, we may be mistaken in assuming that there is any connection between all these things. Certainly the workmen were not aware that they and their privations were used for any such purpose. Our object is to point out to the Mayor and Common Council and the County Commissioners the possible connection betwen the recent demonstration and the desire to have the city engage in large expenditures.

There is peculiar folly in the idea that to erect public buildings would give immediate relief to the thousands of persons who are out of employment. There is no special hardship experienced by the carpenters and masons, painters, plasterers, plumbers, glaziers, and those who alone could find employment in building. Among those out of employment may be mentioned tailors, shoemakers, sailors, bakers, basket-makers, bell-founders, blacksmiths, book-binders, cabinet-makers, carpet-bag and trunk-makers, car-builders, carriage and wagon-makers, cigar-makers, clerks and bookkeepers, clock and watch-makers, coopers, curriers and tanners, engravers, file and saw-makers, fur-workers, gilders, glass-makers, glove and glue-makers, harness and saddle-makers, hatters, machinists, lumbermen, millers, musical-instrument-makers, pianoforte-makers, pump-makers, railroad-builders, sail and awning-makers, boiler and engine-makers, and operators and workers, male and female, in linen, cotton, woolen, and silk goods, millinery, dressmaking, and fancy-work of all kinds. The unemployed of all these occupations constitute the great majority of those temporarily deprived of the wages by which they have supported their families. In what way can these people can be benefited by letting contracts to rebuild the Court-House? Sewer-building is a special art, requiring particular skill. The men who follow that business expect to be out of work at this season, and are paid accordingly. To undertake to build sewers would afford no relief to any class save the sewer-builders, who are not in want. To let contracts for building the Court-House would afford no relief even to the skilled labor that alone could be employed. The scheme, therefore, to have the city embark in a wild enterprise of building public offices is wholly impracticable in the way of affording employment to the classes who have made this special demand upon the city authorities, and their leaders must be well aware of the fact.

THE CHENEY CASE.

From present prospects, it appears as if Bishop Cheney might pass the remainders of his days as a litigant, and, like little Miss Flite, be gathered to his fathers with the suit still pending, but the jurisdiction somewhat disturbed. Albeit he has graduated from a Rectorate to a Bishopric, and donned ecclesiastical vestments, the tormenting aggravations of the law follow him, and even increase in dimensions and worrisomeness, which he may strive in vain to wave away with his new crosier. Like Banquo's ghost, they will not down. It is now nearly four years since the first affidavit was fired off at him by the other Bishop, and, during that time, he has been exposed to a merciless shower of legal missiles. He has been hunted from court to court without ceremony. Declarations, original bills, amended bills, supplemental bills, demurrers, rebutters, and surrebutters, injunctions and enjoinders have been heaped upon him, until the unfortunate defendant was fairly buried out of sight, over and over again; but he wouldn't stay buried. The elastic and recalcitrant Rector came up fresh and smiling in each instance, and shook off the rubbish piled upon as easily and natural as a spaniel shakes the water from his hair. The Bishop thundered at him, but he didn't hear the thunder, and went on his way without even opening his umbrella to protect himself from the storm. Then the Bishop degraded him, but he didn't degrade worth a cent; on the other hand, the congregation seemed to think more of him degraded than they did before he underwent the operation. Then the Bishop sought to eject him from the church property, rightly arguing that a Rector without a lectern would have to put up the shutters and stop business; but the Rector held on so tightly while the Bishop tugged, that it became evident that, unless the horns of the altar came off, he was bound to stay. Thus, for four years, the Rector has been led a lively chase. He cannot complain of dullness in his pastorate, whatever may be the condition of other Rectors who tend their sheep in more quiet pastures, grazing by the side of peaceful water-courses, and never tempted to jump over the fences into the forbidden fields beyond.

Stripping the case of all its distracting verbiage and clearing away the litter which the industrious lawyers have piled up about it, we presume this four years' conflict has been carried on simply to oust Bishop Cheney out of the church, and that the suits which have been instituted against him have had no other object in view. What his opponents have failed to do, he has gone very quietly and done himself. He has voluntarily placed himself outside the pale of the jurisdiction of Bishop Whitehouse, or any other Bishop, and his flock has followed him. Now, to the children of the world it would seem as if it were time he should be let alone, so long as he does not poach on the Episcopalian manors. But now come the other Bishop and his lawyers, filing an amended supplemental bill declaring that he has withdrawn from the Church; that "Dr. George D. Cummins, on the 14th of December, in the church edifice of the said parish of Christ Church, was guilty of performing the sacrilegious mockery of a pretended consecration of the said Charles Edward Cheney, as a pretended Bishop or chief officer"—(to which charge Bishop Cummins might well reply in the language of Mr. Tweed: What are you going to do about it?); and that Charles Edward Cheney has set up an opposition religion across the way. With regard to the latter charge, we presume Bishop Cheney or any other man has the right to set up any religion which does not interfere with public decency, under the guarantees of republican form of government. The original bill which was filed set forth that Mr. Cheney was turned out of the Church, and to come in now with another bill setting forth that he has turned himself out, and to press this as a charge against him, begins to savor of persecution. It is the Pope and Bishop Reinkens, Bismarck and the Archbishop Ledochowsky, over again, only on the necessarily small scale induced by limitations of power. Bishop Cheney is no longer in the case. There is no action against him as a member of the Episcopal Church, for the reason that he has severed the few remaining thin threads which held him to it, and has joined the Reformed Episcopal Church, or, in the words of the supplemental amended bill, has set up a new opposition religion. The only thing which remains for Bishop Whitehouse to fight about is the not very handsome stone building, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, with the accompanying furniture and mortgages. Perhaps in order to settle the strife it might be well for the congregation to hand over the concern as a Christmas present to that person or persons who are legally qualified to be the parties of the second part on a title-deed. Anything for peace. It isn't giving other litigants a fair show, and the public is getting sick of it also.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

The history of the construction of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, which is contained in a report recently made by Mr. William Bond, the newly-elected President, to the stockholders, develops a case of confidence which has rarely been excelled, and ought to convey a very useful moral to those people who are always eager to invest in railroad bonds. The road runs from St. Joseph, Mo., 227 miles westward to Hastings, Neb. It was started by five citizens of St. Joseph, who, after organizing the corporation with a capital of $5,000,000, took in the Northern Kansas, with a land-grant, valued, at from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000, and increased the capital to $10,000,000. The next thing was to build the road. To put up $10,000,000 was too weighty an effort for five men in St. Joseph, but they tried hard, and succeeded in raising $1,400, and then looked to the surrounding country, as usual, to help them out. St. Joseph subscribed $500,000, payable in city bonds Doniphan County, $200,000; Brown County, $100,000; Nemaha County, $125,000; and Marshall County $100,000. In addition to the land-grant assigned by the Northern Kansas Road, they procured 125,000 acres from the State of Kansas, which were sold for about $164,000. Having now some funds on hand, they commenced building the road, and had progressed 80 miles when they found themselves out of funds and getting into debt. To surmount this obstacle, they went to New York and made a bargain with Messrs. Tanner & Co. to sell bonds for them, which were secured by two mortgages, of which the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company became Trustee. In the prospectus issued by Tanner & Co. the land-grant was set down at 1,500,000 acres, worth $4 per acre, or $6,000,000,—in reality worth $1,250,000. With such an inducement as this, which was widely advertised, purchasers flocked into the market, and the bonds were soon taken up, realizing to the road $4,665,000. The road meanwhile cost $6,250,000. The total loss in running it since the commencement has been $169,000, and the coupons due in February and August last, amounting to $540,000 in gold, remain unpaid. The managers at first proposed to apply the hair-of-the-dog remedy, and provide for the defaults and the floating debt by the issue of new mortgages, but this was defeated by Mr. Bond and his associates, whose policy it is to foreclose the mortgages and reorganize the road in favor of the existing creditors. The history of this road is but a repetition of the history of many other roads, and yet it is a remarkable instance of the manner in which an unknown firm can manipulate baseless securities for a railroad, and how easily confiding investors can be gulled. It ought to teach a very useful lesson.

NOTES AND OPINION.

While the fight for the California Senatorship was in progress, the San Francisco *Alta* (Dec. 18) held this language:

> Support of Booth is hostility to the Republican party. His organs and friends have done their most to injure the party, and they express the hope that they will accomplish its overthrow. . . . Booth is not merely a bolter; he plots for the immediate and final overthrow of the Republican party. Every man who votes for him shares his purpose, and becomes responsible for his past conduct. Dolly Vardenism is more dangerous to the dominant party than Democracy. . . . They claim a relationship with the Independent movements which have seriously weakened the Republican party in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Kansas. They think they have founded a permanent party, and the only purpose of such an organization is to overthrow all other parties. They claim further, that it is, or soon will be, national in its character, and that it will carry the next Presidential election.

This being the view of the case by President Grant's leading newspaper-organ on the Pacific Slope, we remark that the *Illinois State Journal*, the *Wisconsin State Journal*, the Indianapolis *Journal*, and other of President Grant's newspaper-organs hereabouts, appear to be highly delighted with Booth's election. The Indianapolis paper calls it, indeed "a complete and decisive victory;" and says "It places Booth among the rising men of the nation." But good Brother Harlan's Washington *Chronicle*, nearer to headquarters, and presumably nearer to the truth, don't let off any enthusiasm of this sort. It only says:

> It was thought by many of the Californians in this city that such was the animosity existing between the Straight-out Republicans and the Independents that, rather than see Booth succeed, as he has been the organizer and leader of this party, which, it is asserted, has caused unnecessarily a defection in the Republican ranks, the "Straight-outs" would vote for the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

—The Quincy *Herald* (old "Dick" Richardson) wants to know:

> Friends and fellow-citizens of the Republican persuasion, what has become of the 184 Republican members of Congress who unanimously resolved in caucus to repeal the Salary-Grab law? Have they strayed or been stolen from Congress?

—It is a great deal for the Detroit *Post* (Zach Chandler's organ) to say, even sugar-coated with qualifying apologies:

> We think it an undeniable truth that the fact that Congress is in session this winter, just after a financial panic, is unavoidably an injury and a hinderance to the speedy recovery of the business and industry of the country from their prostration.

The remark applies to *this* Congress; a salary-grab, Credit-Mobilier Congress; a Congress that scorns the people, defies the popular will, and puts selfish interest above the common welfare. It is sufficiently humiliating while it lasts, but the spectacle will not soon be repeated.

—The back and forward salary-grab has been handled in a manner to disgust the country, and sicken the people. . . . In the meantime, a bankrupt Treasury is left to the fate brought upon it by incompetency and corruption. How long?—*Albany Argus.*

—The country is thoroughly disgusted with the action of the House on this salary business. . . . How can the Republican party, now, avoid the responsibility for this "fooling" with the wishes of the people?—*Cleveland Herald.*

—The bill which has passed the House does *not* please us, and it is precisely the kind of bill we feared would pass. It is a *compromise* measure, the very kind we declared would fail to meet the demands of the people.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—If the President or any member of Congress imagines that the people will forget the iniquity of the salary-steal, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. How foolish it is, then, for any set of men, in or out of Congress, to oppose their voices against such tremendous odds.—*Joliet (Ill.) Signal.*

—If Congress can't see the steal in that light, the people who make and unmake Congressmen can.—*Terre Haute Gazette.*

—The action of the House of Representatives at Washington on the salary question has caused more talk and more condemnation than the original bill increasing their pay.—*Des Moines Correspondent of Dubuque Herald.*

—It is already demonstrated that there is no hope of relief from the present Congress, and, if the people return another body as corrupt, they deserve to be robbed.—*Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.*

—And still the rhinoceros-hided salary-grabbers don't see any use in the newspapers and people's making so much noise about the increase of their annual thousands, while values have been and are depreciating, and while others' salaries, wages, and remunerations are being lowered.—*Mattoon (Ill.) Journal.*

—Congressmen have wasted thousands of dollars of the people's money discussing the amount of salary they ought to receive, and, by their dawdling, quibbling, unmanly proceedings, have given the best possible evidence that even $5,000 per year is more than most of them are worth. Worse than all is the fact which Senator Chandler states, that the session has already driven up the price of gold and disarranged business.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—For all practical purposes it would have been better if Congress had adjourned until the 5th of January as soon as the President's message had been read, instead of remaining in session nearly three weeks. Its time so far has been for the most part frittered away with the accomplishment of nothing, and the discussions which have taken place on financial subjects have only served to further muddle the ideas of Congressmen, which were, as a rule, crude and confused beforehand.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The two weeks' adjournment of both Houses, from Dec. 19 to Jan. 5, is an offense against decency so gross as to revive all the other shortcomings of our public servants at Washington. It was bad enough to waste nearly a month in useless and vulgar recrimination; but to break off before one single thing was done to relieve the people from the intolerable distress under which they labor, is one of those outrages that ought to be remembered, as ought all who had a hand in it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The House, under the leadership which it has chosen, has once more disgraced itself, and that is a very serious piece of mischief. For it is not to be disguised that the grave dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks will be exasperated by a few more such performances as this to the pitch of deliberate and effective revolt. A party which permits a man like Butler to impose himself upon it as a leader can no more control the United States than it can control Massachusetts.—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

—Shall our Congressmen listen to the song of Wall street, or must they have their ears waxed by the people till they are properly deaf to the voice of monopoly? It is for them to answer in the next twenty days, or stand amenable to a thorough *waxing* by the people, to the extent of both head and ears.—*Richmond (Va.) State Journal.*

—James Russell Lowell, in his "The Courtin," has drawn by anticipation an excellent portrait of the average salary-grab Congressman of the day:

> He stood a spell on one foot fust,
> Then stood a spell on t'other;
> An' on which one he felt the wust
> He couldn't ha' told ye, nuther.

—Do what you may, the principles involved in this salary business will be among the issues on which the country will pass judgment. Your attempts to whistle them down the wind will not avail. That part of the Republican party which assists or countenances such attempts will be defeated. Neither Presidents nor Cabinets, nor prestige nor patronage, nor the cant of demagogues can save it. The moment it is clear that corrupt and corrupting influences have procured control of the Republican party, and cannot be shaken off, there will be a new birth in politics. The forwardness of preparation among the people for such a contingency is much greater than is commonly supposed.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Significant figures: The administration of the General Government costs $4.50 per head of population, against $1.90 per head in 1860. No State Government begins to cost so much per capita, extravagant Pennsylvania and New York only coming up to $1.20 and $1.75 per head. The annual cost of the General Government (including the interest of the national debt, omitted above) is 2 per cent of the national valuation, against one-half of 1 per cent in 1860.—*Springfield Republican.*

Professional Incomes of New York Lawyers.

Troy Times' New York Correspondence.

Among those who reap a handsome harvest out of the recent panic the legal fraternity stands pre-eminent. An immense increase of litigation has been its inevitable result. Every merchant, banker, or broker who was in trouble was obliged to retain a lawyer, and in many instances more than one. For instance, the Grinnell bankruptcy case, when it first appeared before Judge Blatchford, brought six well-paid lawyers into court. The fees required by these men on such an occasion would not be less than $10,000, and the cost of the entire Grinnell suit will probably equal five times that sum. This may seem like a large estimate, but it is to be remembered that the securities which this house held were $12,000,000, and the amount at stake always has a bearing on the legal charges. Our best lawyers value their time at from $40 to $50 per hour. If, however, the case be one where $500,000 is at stake, then, instead of a mere $50, you will be expected to advance a retaining fee of $500, or perhaps $1,000. This prevents any one from securing the services of the lawyer thus retained. If a lawyer, even after receiving such a fee, should win the case, he will expect from $10,000 to $15,000 additional. Our great lawyers demand pay commensurate with their reputation, and hence some of them can boast a practice worth $50,000 per year. O'Conor, previous to his retirement, made annually, it is said, nearly four times that sum. Indeed, he was probably paid $200,000 for his services in the Jumel case. He is now worth more than $1,000,000, all of which he has made by his own genius and industry.

CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Church services for to-day are announced as follows:

St. James Church, corner of Huron and Cass streets. Communion service at 9:30 a. m.; morning service, with sermon by the Rector, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, at 10:45 a. m. Seats will be rented immediately after morning service.

Trinity Chapel, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue. Christmas service and administration of the Holy Communion at 10:45 a. m. There will be a short address by the Rector, the Rev. E. Sullivan.

Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The customary Christmas services, with address by Bishop Cheney, at 10:45 a. m.

Church of the Atonement, corner of Robey and Washington streets. Christmas services, commencing at 11 a. m. The Rev. Francis Mansfield, Rector. The Sunday-school celebration will occur at 6½ p. m. Friday evening.

Calvary Church, Warren avenue, near Western avenue. Christmas services at 10:45 a. m. The Rev. J. F. Walker, Rector.

All Saints' Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets. Christmas services at 10:30 a. m. Sermon on the "Nativity" by the Rector, the Rev. Henry G. Perry. In the evening the Sunday-school Christmas-tree.

Church of the Ascension, No. 310 North Wells street. Christmas services at 10:30 a. m.

Free Methodist Church, North Morgan street, near Lake street. Christmas exercises at 3 o'clock p. m.

The services at St. Mary's Church to-day will be of an unusually imposing and interesting character. The Sisters of Mercy, assisted by prominent ladies of the congregation, have spared neither taste, labor, nor expense in the decorations, which are extremely beautiful. The services to-day are as follows: First mass—solemn high mass—at 4 a. m.; second mass, at 6 a. m.; third mass, at 7 a. m.; fourth mass, at 8 o'clock; fifth mass, at 9 o'clock; the last at 10:30 o'clock—a Pontifical High Mass. The Rev. Father Lawlor, of the Jesuit Church, will preach at this mass, and at its conclusion the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley will give the Papal benediction.

The next sociable of the Free Religious Society of Chicago will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the hall, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, and will consist of music, pleasant intercourse, and refreshments. Admission free.

AMUSEMENTS.

Extra matinee performances will be given in the afternoon at all the places of amusement, and the evening performances as usual.

At McVicker's, in the afternoon, Lotta in "Zip;" in the evening, Lotta in the "Little Detective."

At the Academy of Music, afternoon and evening, Sothern as *Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin."

At Hooley's, afternoon and evening, "The Geneva Cross."

At Myers' Opera-House, afternoon and evening, Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

At the Globe Theatre, afternoon and evening, the San Francisco Minstrels.

At the Halsted Street Opera-House, MacEvoy's Hibernicon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General McArthur announces that the Post-Office and stations will close for the day at 10 a. m. The afternoon mails will close at noon; the evening mails as usual. There will be two deliveries by carriers in the business district, and one outside.

The city and county offices will be closed to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Capitol building at St. Paul has been repaired and renovated at an expense of about $18,000.

—The Iowa Legislature will convene at Des Moines on Monday, Jan. 12. The pay of each member is $550 for the session, with mileage.

—Among the curiosities at Fort Yuma, Arizona, is a gigantic "prairie-schooner," of 10,000 pounds capacity. It is drawn by fourteen mules, the smallest of which is 15 hands high, and weighs 1,350 pounds.

—Somebody has put upon the market a preparation for coloring the gums a delicate and beautiful pink. It is intended for ladies only, says the label—a bit of superfluous information, we think.

—An infant recently found on Father Hughes' door step at Morrisania, N. Y., was carried to a fair at St. Mary's Church and raffled at 10 cents a chance. The lady who won it kissed it enthusiastically, and departed in high glee to surprise her husband.

—The case of Weir vs. Crane, from Jones County, recently decided by the Iowa Supreme Court, possessed two peculiarities: First, it decided the constitutionality of the Iowa Bank law (in the affirmative); second, it was the final decision of a case that originally involved the princely sum of *fifty cents*.

—Our lighthouse system is more extensive than any in the world, the lights and beacons extending more than 10,000 miles along coast and shore. We have 521 lighthouses, 35 powerful signals operated by engines driven by steam or hot air, 354 day or unlighted beacons, and 2,838 buoys.

—A letter (dated Paris, Dec. 5) from Charles B. Waite, one of the survivors of the Ville du Havre disaster, says: "Wherever any of us went in London the shopkeepers wished to give us everything we wanted to buy; but of course we could not accept. We had a calm night on the Channel, but foggy, which made the ladies very nervous, as we had just missed a sailing vessel, frightening us all very much."

—Henry C. Bates, last October, filed with the Recorder of Floyd County, Iowa, a deed conveying to him 320 acres of land from one L. A. Cottle, of Ohio. A few days afterward, Bates sold the land for $2,400 cash, to two brothers named Johnson, of Osage. And now it turns out that the deed was a forgery, and that Bates never owned the land. And Bates is missing.

—The Dubuque *Herald* says that a gentleman of that city lately ordered a cutter from Portland, Maine, which arrived in due time. The freight on the cutter from Portland to Chicago was $2.10; from Chicago to Dubuque it was $5.25. The distance from Portland to Chicago is 1,100 miles; the distance from Chicago to Dubuque is 200 miles.

—The "Mates" in the United States Navy, who are obliged to pay for their own mess, purchase uniforms, and keep up their position as becomes American officers, out of a salary of $700 a year, have petitioned Congress for an increase to $1,000. Gentlemen, it can't be done. There are a lot of fellows in Washington, now famishing on $6,000 a year and traveling expenses, who are ahead of you. We must retrench.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—The Rev. E. E. Hale says: "A man may send from Land's End, in England, to Kirkwall, in Scotland, the longest distance in Great Britain, from a wilderness to the edge of the icebergs, over a distance of 700 miles, a telegraphic message at 1 cent a word."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* facetiously remarks that whatever the Ohio Constitutional Convention may do to the Constitution, it ought not to corrupt the American tongue by such compounds as "Brigadiers-General," "Majors-General," "Drums-Major," "Vices-President," etc., for it would be difficult to enforce such jargon among an intelligent people.

—Ireland is profiting by the large increase in the price of coal in England. The island is known to contain many rich coal fields, which have been hitherto worked on a very small scale. Capitalists are now beginning to look to these as profitable investments, and preparations are being made to work the coal on a large scale.

—John Henry Yates, formerly Secretary of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, has been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, London, to ten years' penal servitude, for having forged dividend warrants, and thereby defrauded the Company of more than £40,000.

—Ludgate Hill, London, is now paved with wood. The streets have been laid with blocks of fir, each about the size of a brick, which are placed on gravel and beaten together. Melted tar is then poured into the interstices, and the whole is covered with fine sand.

—David M. Hall, hung at Belmont, Nev., the 28th ultimo, when on the scaffold, asked for three cheers, a cigar, a minister, and a copy of the New York *Day-Book*. His modest requests were complied with, excepting the first.

—The grain fleet wintering at Milwaukee has a carrying capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. When navigation opens in the spring these vessels will make an impression on the stock of grain ashore when they take out their cargoes.

OUR COMMUNISTS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

tion against capital, a resort to force in case the demands upon the city were refused, and an equitable division of the wealth of the country. The violence of these demagogues is all that prevents them from being dangerous in the present condition of affairs. The sober second thought of the workingmen must convince them that this advice will, if followed, bring them permanent ruin instead of relieving their present wants. A more excited spirit appears to prevail in Chicago than has been shown elsewhere, but, trusting to the good sense of the laboring classes, we do not share in the apprehension that they will resort to actual violence.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

The St. Louis *Republican* expresses itself on the same subject as follows:

WORK OR BREAD.

Upon the occasion of the recent meeting of workingmen at Cooper Institute, New York City, under the auspices of the International, the *Republican* deemed the occasion a timely one to suggest that the demand for work or bread, when it came in such a form, would not be ignored. Not many days have elapsed since then, and though there have been no riotous outbursts to give greater point to the warning, there has been sufficient to suggest that it should not only be watched, but stamped out, else we will have a conflagration shortly that will not be easily quenched. Since the New York meeting, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago have witnessed similar gatherings of the working classes, and to-morrow or the next day we may look on the same spectacle in St. Louis. Their speeches, their resolutions have shown nothing new; they have been perhaps but feeble reflections of the Cooper Institute meeting. What of that? There was nothing new in the incendiary mottoes that decorated the speakers' stand and flared forth from the emblazoned banners at that meeting. There is nothing new in the revelation that each of our large cities shelters a number of desperate men, that shrank not at the appalling wickedness and the wild riot of the Paris Commune, and there will be nothing new in the revelation that they need but the smallest motive to precipitate upon us the same scenes of bloodshed and destruction. Because these things are not new is no reason why we should ignore the fact that this danger which has so long been hovering over us is becoming more threatening every day.

It will not do to raise the cry of sensationalism against this warning. Day by day it becomes more apparent that this winter will not pass without an outbreak if something is not done to avert the danger. It is not wise to conceal either the gravity of the situation or the difficulty of quieting the turbulence which stands ready to burst upon us. There are thousands in every large community for whom existence has few joys and many sorrows at its best, and in the most prosperous times. Riot and disorder have no terrors for them, since change in their miserable lot cannot be for the worse, and may be for the better. The ranks of these unfortunates have been swollen by the recent financial panic to unusual numbers, and their desperation vastly increased. So far they have contented themselves with resolutions and other peaceable demonstrations, but is there any assurance that they will long content themselves with such means? Last night they marched to the Council chamber of Chicago, and demanded that the city should give them work or bread. There is small chance that a bankrupt municipality will grant them either, and how long will it be before they will elect to take by force what is not given voluntarily?

IN CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 23.

According to the resolutions passed by the workingmen at their Olympic Hall meeting, on Sunday afternoon, a crowd began to assemble before 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, at Fountain Square, to show by their numbers that they condemned the action of Bristol, Tripp, Lewis, and Bricknell, and to express their good will toward Mayor Johnston, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Corbett.

The same flag that did duty last week was present yesterday, as were the same Haller, Kruza, and Korf, who are likely to be on hand on similar occasions until money grows on trees, to be had for the plucking.

A little after 9 the band played a tune, and then Mr. Haller announced, with apparent great satisfaction, that the Hon. Mr. Cary would address the meeting, whereupon that gentleman mounted the dry-goods box prepared for the purpose, and made a brief speech, in which he cautioned his hearers against resorting to any acts of violence; and attributed the prevailing distress to an insufficient amount of paper money. He said:

Without claiming the gift of prophecy, or anything more than ordinary common sense, I told you many times, five years ago, that ruin to the working classes and prostration of all the business interests of the country was certain at no distant day under the financial policy of the Government.

With the unanimous approval of the National Labor Union, I introduced a thoroughly matured bill into Congress with the view of preventing this state of things. It proposed to make gold in law what it is in fact,—a mere commodity,—and provided for the issue by Government of an absolute money (not promises to pay coin) good for all purposes, receivable for all debts, public and private; the withdrawal of all National bank notes; the redemption in legal-tender money of bonds as they matured; provided for the conversion of the legal-tender into bonds drawing 3 per cent, and reconvertible into legal-tenders at the pleasure of the holder.

This measure would have secured an ample circulating medium, while its conversion at all times into interest-bearing bonds would prevent a redundant circulation. If this plan, approved and indorsed by the National Labor Union, had been carried out, there would not have been a man in the country to-day unemployed who was able and willing to work. The interest of the moneyed class was against this measure. The less money the better for those who have it. The National Banks, representing the bondholding class, wished to furnish the circulating medium, and their influence was omnipotent.

The result is what we see to-day, and the bottom is not yet reached without a change in the financial policy of the Government.

Kirchner followed with a written German speech about the International Society, and a Mr. Neuman spoke on the same subject, in English, and read a few articles and by-laws from the "International," from which it would appear that the latter was a panacea for all "labor and capital" ideas.

Mr. Haller next mounted the dry-goods box, and made a speech which was interlarded with profanity and blackguardism.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mayor Johnston and Ald. Corbett met, by appointment, the Executive Committee of Workingmen at Armleder's Platform, on Elm street. The workingmen were assured that the Board of Improvements would soon give work for 1,500 men at the rate of $1.75 per day.

Eight o'clock last evening found about 200 men assembled to hear the result of the Committee's conference with the Mayor in the afternoon. The proceedings were in German. Mr. Korf briefly stated the object of the meeting. An immense amount of discussion was indulged in, during which the parliamentary rule that no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject was disregarded. The only person who spoke English was an Irishman, apparently under the influence of liquor. He rambled a great deal in his speech, but managed to say that if he had a pistol he would have shot Mr. Bristol. Mr. Johnson was the name of this quiet, peaceable citizen. The meeting finally adopted a resolution declaring that, if the Board of Improvements will grant $1.75 per day before the Council meeting next Wednesday, the workingmen will accept thankfully, otherwise they would not accept less than $2 per day.

IN LOUISVILLE.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 20.

The workingmen of this city had another large meeting at the Court-House last night.

Mr. W. A. Merriwether, Chairman, called the meeting to order, and urged the men to be moderate in their deliberations. He then introduced the following resolutions from the Committee appointed Saturday evening for the organization of a Manufacturers' and Laborers' Exchange:

WHEREAS, Many of the workingmen of the city of Louisville are in need and ask not charity, but work by which they may be able to support themselves and families; and, whereas, while recognizing the fact that ordinarily they ought not to look for or expect employment from either the municipal, State, or national governments, they feel that in a great crisis such as the country is now passing through they ought, and have a right, to seek such assistance as they need from any and all sources; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully ask our City Council to organize immediately, and, if possible, under the city charter, to give needy workmen employment; and if they cannot under the charter as it now stands, that they ask the Legislature to make such amendments to the charter as may be necessary to give their body the right, for a limited period, to have such work done which they may deem necessary, without letting it out to contractors.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Legislature of the State to pass such amendments as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask Congress to adopt such a financial policy as will tend to lift business from its present prostration and promote the manufacturing and commercial interests of our country.

Resolved, That we most respectfully urge the railroad companies, capitalists, and manufacturers to assist us as far as they can by giving employment at fair wages to those who are in need.

Resolved, That landlords and property-holders, who have been renting houses to laboring-men when work was abundant, are earnestly requested to reduce their rents in a fair proportion to the falling off in employment; and, when rents have been required to be paid monthly, where the tenant is a good, honest, and sober man, to agree the rents may be paid quarterly.

Resolved, That a Committee of three workingmen be appointed to confer with the members of the City Council in regard to the subject matter of these resolutions, and to transmit a copy thereof to the members of the Kentucky Legislature from this city, and to the members of Congress from this district.

Resolved, That this Committee of Three be authorized to confer with the Executive Committee of the Labor Association of this city in regard to the needs of the workingmen.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted without comment. The presentation of an additional resolution by Mr. E. W. Early excited a debate, which at one time threatened to take the form of a serious discussion of the subject of labor combinations vs. the capitalist. The resolution as presented read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two persons from each ward be appointed to prepare and report all things necessary for a permanent organization of the workingmen's party of the City of Louisville.

A motion was made to strike out the word "party" and substitute "organization."

Mr. Trainer was in favor of a solid organization of the working people. When organized as a body they could command their rights. We are workingmen, he said, willing to work for our living, and we will have it. *If we can't get it by the work of our hands we will have it anyway.* [Tremendous applause.]

The vote was then taken on the motion to amend the resolution by substituting organization for party. The motion prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

PITTSBURGH BEFOGGED.

The City Enveloped in an Impenetrable Fog.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 24.—Pittsburgh is used to darkness and a black atmosphere, but to-day exceeded in this respect anything known even by the oldest inhabitant. A dense fog settled over the city about 3 o'clock this morning, which increased in its density till it was impossible for one to see his hand before his face. Speaking figuratively, daylight did not seem to dawn. The fog kept the atmosphere perfectly dark, almost like night. The boats on the river could not move, and kept their lights burning all day. The locomotives arrived and left with glaring head-lights, and red lanterns for the usual flag signal. Switch-tenders and flagmen carried lamps. Everybody in doors burned artificial light. It was the heaviest fog ever known here, and it worked much against wholesale business, though the retail holiday trade did not seem to lag, as there were apparently just as many persons on the streets. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the fog somewhat lifted, but it soon settled down again to the heavy darkness which continued till to-night. A heavy fog now prevails which almost conceals the sky, the moon being just faintly visible.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Troubles of the Indianapolis Bloomington & Western Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad is getting in hot water in numerous localities. Reports from Mason County indicate that the people of that county are waking up, and that it is likely that resistance to payment of the bonds will be made there. A meeting is to be held at Leroy, Empire Township, this county, Saturday next, to consider the action regarding the bonds voted by that precinct.

The Through Route from New Orleans to Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 24.—The special train on the Mississippi Central Railroad was brought over last night by the M'Comb, and left for Chicago this afternoon. The steamer Illinois was taken off to-day, and the line from Chicago to New Orleans is complete in every respect. New Orleans and Cairo greet Chicago with a Merry Christmas.

Completion of the Great Iron Bridge of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad at Louisiana, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—The great iron bridge of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, crossing the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., was completed yesterday, and a train of cars passed over it. This bridge consists of nine spans ranging from 160 to 260 feet in width. The draw, which is 444 feet in length, is the longest in the world. The total length of the bridge is 2,052 feet, and in it are 5,000 yards of masonry, 50,000 cubic yards of rip rap, 250,000 cubic yards earth embankment, and its superstructure is all iron, of the best quality. The whole work has been done in less than six months, it having been commenced in July last. A dyke half a mile long is being built from the Illinois shore, so as to insure a permanent channel through the draw. T. B. Blackstone, President, John J. Mitchell, Vice-President, and other officers of the railroad and bridge companies engaged in the work, reached Louisiana to-day, and there will be a formal opening of the bridge to-morrow.

The Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge.

This bridge was opened for traffic eighteen years ago last August, and the first retimbering it has had has just been completed. The work began the 7th of April last, and has been under the general supervision of George McKenzie, master mechanic, with William Gardner and William McFaul as foremen. Mr. McKenzie so managed the work that at no time has there been any detention of trains or teams, and no accidents of any magnitude have occurred. Mr. McKenzie says that 300,000 feet of seasoned timber has been used in the retimbering process, and about $10,000 has been paid for labor. The most difficult part of the job has been to rebuild the girders under the railway track. The last stroke of the work was done on Saturday, the 28th ult., and the bridge stands now as good as new in its wood-work.

FINANCIAL.

Investigation of the Affairs of the Bank of Madison, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 24.—The *Democrat* of this city begins the publication to-night to documents in regard to the Bank of Madison, which went into bankruptcy during the September panic, showing that it had been gravely mismanaged. The funds of the depositors, it is alleged, were obtained on false pretences, the capital stock never having been paid up, and the institution, by means of injudicious loans and bad investments, having been really bankrupt for years. It is expected to pay creditors a dividend of 15 per cent in January. Suits will be brought with a view of recovering from parties who have had the funds of the bank in their possession.

The Sprague Manufactories.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—The agent of the Sprague Cotton Mill at Augusta, Me., has received orders to begin work on full time next Monday. The Spragues' mill at Baltic has also started up, and next week all the Sprague mills will be running as usual.

Iron and Steel Protective Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—The consumers of iron and steel in Massachusetts are looking forward to the formation of a protective association.

New York Business Houses in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Edson Bradley, of the firm of Edson Bradley & Co., Broadway, who was recently in trouble, has disappeared from the view of his friends since Sunday. He had with him, at the time of his departure, a considerable amount of money.

The suspension of Doland & Burrill, glove dealers in Pearl street, was announced yesterday.

It was also announced that the millinery-goods house of William H. Carpenter had suspended. The amount involved is believed to be about $300,000.

Secretary Richardson to be Called Upon for Information.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The law of 1789, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to appear before Congress personally, or in writing, and explain his views on the finances, has never been repealed, and a member of the House proposes to offer a resolution, after the holidays, requiring Secretary Richardson to appear in the House and explain his views on several financial propositions; among others, his proposed increased taxation.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 97⅝ for issue of 1862.

UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 24.—Criminal jurisdiction of the Probate Courts was again denied by Judge McKean in the case of Kiesel, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for rape. The action of the Probate Court was set aside, and the prisoner held to bail to answer in the District Court. There is some talk of having the Probate officials arrested and imprisoned.

There is much surprise at the numerous bills in Congress on Utah affairs. The Mormons are happy in the belief that, between them all, legislation will fail.

Another Mormon paper, the *Utah Posten* (Danish), will be issued to-morrow.

JOURNALISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 24.—The first number of a new weekly newspaper called the LaSalle *Reporter*, and edited and published by A. E. Bathburn, made its appearance here yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

The Government Considerably Ahead of the Requirements of the Sinking-Fund Law.

Judge Carter Mentions Some Difficulties in the Way of the Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Union Pacific Lands Sold in Spite of the Government Prohibition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The District authorities take occasion to announce that the $400,000 interest on bonds and securities of the District, due on the 1st of January, will be promptly paid. Statements have been published alleging the inability of the District Treasurer to meet this demand.

THE DISTRICT POOR.

When Jay Cooke & Co. failed they had in their hands as special deposits large sums of money contributed by charitably-disposed persons, out of which the unfortunate inmates of the various charitable institutions of the city were to be benefited. This money, of course, was lost; and the consequence is that a great many of the poor will go without a Christmas dinner to-morrow.

A bazaar for the benefit of the Children's Hospital has been open for the past week, under the supervision of many of the most aristocratic ladies of Washington, and, upon counting up the proceeds to-day, it was ascertained that about $1,000 had been received, which will go to make happy the inmates of that establishment to-morrow. The affair was conducted by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgreen, Admiral Porter's daughter, the Misses Frelinghuysen, and others; and was almost exclusively patronized by the representatives of foreign Governments, and the distinguished people resident here.

RICHARDSON TO ANSWER CONGRESS.

Attention has been recently called to the fact that in 1789 a law was passed by Congress, directing that the Secretary of the Treasury should appear before either House of Congress requiring him to do so, to explain any recommendations which he may have to make, and to answer with regard to any matters that might have been referred to him by such Houses. The law was passed at the instance of Alexander Hamilton, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and but for the active opposition of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, it would have applied as well to all other members of the Cabinet. A resolution, it is asserted, will be introduced in the House immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, requiring Secretary Richardson to appear, in accordance with the ancient rule, and give his views, which are supposed to be particularly valuable, on the various financial questions connected with his department of interest just at present. If he is so called, it will be the first instance in the history of the Government, in which a Cabinet official has had such a requirement to meet.

There is some prospect, too, that a bill to make the provisions of the law apply to all the members of the Cabinet will be introduced after the recess, as it is thought that such a practice could not but prove highly beneficial to all concerned.

SUPREME COURT BODY-SERVANTS.

There are reasons why the statement made in your dispatches last night as to the practice of Judges of the Supreme Court of having their body-servants carried on the rolls as messengers and paid by the Government should be taken with a grain of allowance. There is a probability that the statement is too broad, and that it is not fully sustained by the facts in the case.

THE SINKING FUND.

The act of 1862 requires that a sinking fund of 1 per cent of the national debt be set aside for its ultimate redemption, and that the interest on the sinking fund be invested to bear interest. This compounding process has been operated to its utmost advantage in redemption of the debt for the past few years; and the fact is, as shown by easy calculations, that we are now, in the redemption of the debt, several years ahead of the sinking-fund requirements. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the appropriation necessary for the sinking-fund for the next fiscal year will be almost $30,000,000. Bills will be introduced in Congress in January to suspend the sinking-fund for one year, on the ground that it will not in any manner, under existing circumstances, and in view of our past financial record, adversely affect our national integrity; and it is shown that a clear $30,000,000 can then be dropped without question from the estimates of appropriation.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad report that, owing to the refusal of the Government to certify land-grants to the Company, they are selling the granted lands at an average of $4.50 an acre, title to be perfected by the Government. The fact is that these lands are withheld by executive order, because the Company has not yet paid any of the interest on its subsidy bonds, except in service to the Government. The Government Directors insist upon a sinking fund to be set aside, as required by law, for the redemption of the subsidy bonds, and then raise the question whether the land-grants has not lapsed. This question is raised upon the contention of the Company that the road is not completed as contemplated in the act providing for a sinking fund, that is completed for all purposes of their claim to subsidy bonds, all of which have been issued, as well as the entire land grants.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

Lieuts. Marshall and Tilman, of the corps of engineers, lately in charge of two of the field parties of the Wheeler expedition, arrived in Washington to-day. Lieut. Marshall's party explored a highly interesting region in the Rocky Mountains of Southern Colorado, and returns laden with valuable scientific data. Lieut. Hoxie, who has been brought before the public on several occasions in connection with the loss through the desertion of some packers of a large number of mules, has also arrived, having succeeded in making good the time lost on that account, and is represented as having accomplished the task assigned to his party with great ability.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

All public and private business will be suspended to-morrow, and the celebration of the day will be quite general. Services will be held in all the churches, commencing with a most elaborate ceremonial at St. Paul's Ritualistic Episcopal Church at 12 o'clock to-night.

THE NOMINATION FOR CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

Washington (Dec. 21) Dispatch to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Senators are beginning to talk more freely in regard to the Williams matter, and most express opinions that there is no chance whatever of his confirmation. The Judiciary Committee has full notes of all the reasons adduced before it for his rejection, and several members intimate that the reasons upon which the action of the Senate is taken will be given out in such definite shape as to show clearly that the Senate could not with propriety confirm him. The only matter before the Committee which has thus far been ascertained with accuracy is the fact that his family carriage, of elegant style, costing $1,600, was paid for out of the contingent fund of the Department of Justice. The answer of Mr. Williams' friends to this is, that nearly all the other Cabinet officers have done the same thing, and that most of the Departments pay such family expenses as these out of the contingent fund. Aside from all matters of this kind, there is general opposition to his confirmation on the part of nearly all the leading ladies of society on account of the jealousy they feel at the chance Mrs. Williams has of becoming what they style, in their fashionable chatter, the first lady of the land. This element is, in fact, the most active and unrelenting of all at work against Mr. Williams, and Senators cannot move in any direction without encountering it.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Washington (Dec. 22) Dispatch to the St. Louis Times.

Judge Caton, of Illinois, now in Washington, suggests some very important problems for solution by the advocates of Postmaster-General Creswell's postal telegraph scheme. This scheme, if carried out, will entail the purchase by the Government of all the privileges now held by the Western Union and other telegraph companies, and the question naturally arises: Do Mr. Creswell and his friends contemplate fulfilling all the contracts entered into by the controllers of these lines with the railroad companies, corporations, and private individuals, some of which contracts extend indefinitely, and would require the genius of a Philadelphia lawyer to interpret? The Judge says the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, of which he is President, own every telegraph line in the State of Illinois, and lease the same to the Western Union at an annual rental of $85,000. It requires a clerk two weeks to simply make a duplicate copy of the contract between his Company and the Western Union, and the Judge is under the impression that Mr. Creswell does not comprehend the situation of affairs at all, or he would not advocate the scheme with so much warmth. Should the Government undertake to buy out the Western Union Company, the Judge desires it to be distinctly understood that the Government, and not the Western Union, will be held responsible for the payment of rent of his lines.

THE GRANGERS.

Meeting of a Representative Council in St. Joseph, Mo.

Organization of a State Grange in New Hampshire.

Adoption of Significant Resolutions by Both Bodies.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 24.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning delegates from the Granges of Northwestern Missouri, Eastern Kansas, and Southern Nebraska, met at the Court-House in this city for the purpose of organizing a District Council. The meeting was well attended, and a very harmonious organization was perfected. Officers were chosen as follows. President, E. C. Hale; Vice-President, C. H. Cowles; Secretary, F. F. Pryor; Treasurer, S. W. Cook; Trustees, Solomon Shell, S. W. Kennedy, and J. L. Bennett; Business Agent, Henry Smith; Doorkeeper, Adam Flesher.

The session was resumed this morning, when the delegates engaged in active business on the subject of politics.

THE PLATFORM

of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, adopted on the 17th inst., was adopted by the Council, with the following additions:

Resolved, That believing in the time-honored political maxim of "equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none—either to individuals or corporations," we can not longer be beguiled by hocus-pocus to tolerate any system of special legislation by which we are robbed to enrich special interests; and we demand that the banks, railroads, telegraphs, and other monopolies, shall be restrained from enactments upon the rights of the people, by equal and just laws, State and National.

Resolved, That owing to the fact that what the farmer buys is upon the basis of depreciated currency, and what he sells is sold upon the gold basis, (since the prices of our farm products are regulated in the great markets of Europe,) we demand a stable and uniform currency.

The New Hampshire Grangers.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 24.—The Masters of Subordinate Granges throughout the State, accompanied by their wives, assembled here this morning, and organized a State Grange. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Resolutions were also adopted against special privileges asking more for themselves than they are willing to grant for other industries; denouncing trickery, bribery, and corruption in elections; favoring equal and just taxation; calling upon the State to give its children a moral and liberal education; acknowledging the rights of woman by admitting her as an equal in the Order; demanding justice and economy in public affairs, and recommending the Order as a bond of Union stronger than armies. There were fifteen or twenty Granges represented.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Statistics Relating to the Trade of Boston—The Crispin Excitement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The shipments of boots and shoes from this market to places outside of New England, for the past week, have been 6,139 cases, against 7,003 cases last year. Total shipments since Jan. 1, 1,170,189 cases, against 1,264,729 cases last year. Manufacturers of brogans, plow shoes, and similar goods, are increasing their production, but the stocks are smaller than for many years past, and, should there be the usual demand, it will require an increased force to make up a supply. There is also more activity in the production of machine-sewed goods, and while a full force of workmen is not yet employed, the number of new hands that find work is increasing daily.

The Crispin excitement, which has run very high during the week, has now apparently subsided; and workmen are submitting to the demands of the boot and shoe manufacturers. Their pay has been reduced about 15 per cent in some instances, while in others they receive only 8 per cent less than formerly. Their valor blinded their discretion with both parties, because the strike cannot now be of serious inconvenience to the manufacturers with few orders or none, and because the workmen will surely renew the contest when business is better and the employers need them most.

CANADA.

A Banquet Given to the Hon. L. S. Huntington, Instigator of the Pacific Railway Investigation—Ice in the St. Lawrence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—The Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, the investigator of the Pacific scandal charges in Parliament, which have resulted in the downfall of Sir John A. MacDonald's Government, was last night entertained at a grand banquet in St. Lawrence Hall. It is admitted to have been one of the most splendid receptions ever accorded to a public man in Canada. There were at least 400 prominent public men present, including eight Cabinet Ministers, with Senators, Members of Parliament, Consuls etc. The Hon. John Young occupied the chair. The demand for admission was greatly in excess of the accommodation, and fabulous sums were offered for tickets. Orations were delivered by the Chairman and by the Hon. Messrs. Huntington, Blake, Mackenzie, Holton, Dorion, and others. The banquet was a splendid tribute to a fearless champion of right and honesty, and a finger-post to guide Canadian politicians in their public career.

The ice in the St. Lawrence River at this place is about 14 inches thick.

FIRES.

At East Saginaw, Mich.—One Life Lost.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 24.—A fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning in the upper part of Moore's Block, on Washington street, opposite the Bancroft House. The building was occupied below by George A. Sayer, dealer in liquors and cigars; on the second floor by Dr. Lutz; and the third floor was occupied as sleeping apartments. Charles Smith and a girl working at the St. Nicholas restaurant were rescued by ladders. Matthew Taylor, an old man, jumped from the back window of the third story to the roof of the Second National Bank, a distance of twenty-five feet. He was badly burned, and was internally injured by the fall, and died during his removal to his home. The second and third floors were burned out, but the balance of the building, and one of the most valuable business squares in the city were saved through the water-works just put in, and which have not been officially tested or accepted.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence eastward over the Upper Lake region, generally cloudy and colder weather and light snow will prevail, followed by clearing weather during Thursday. For the Lower Lake region, increasing pressure, partly cloudy weather, and light snow. The temperature in this region, and thence westward over the Mississippi Valley, will fall slighly, with northerly to variable winds. For New England and the Middle States, the temperature will fall slightly, with increasing pressure, and generally fair weather. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, lower temperature, with northeasterly to northwesterly winds, and but little cloudiness. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi River, generally cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds on the coast, and less cloudiness in the interior. Light rains may prevail on the Gulf coast.

CRIME.

Rafferty's Sentence to Be Carried Out To-Morrow.

The Officers Prepared to Resist Any Attempt at Rescue.

Ex-Mayor Hall Acquitted on the Charge of Connivance with the Ring-Thieves.

The Murder of a Brother and Sister by Burglars in New York.

Preparations for Rafferty's Execution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 24.—The authorities here do not seem to be apprehensive of any obstacle in the way of Rafferty's execution, regarding the rumors of an attempted rescue as absurd. They know nothing of the plans of Bridgeport roughs beyond what has been told them by the Chicago police authorities. Several policemen in citizens' clothes are wandering around the town on the lookout for Rafferty's friends, but have thus far been unable to discover any of them. The trains are closely watched, but no Bridgeport plug-ugly has yet made his appearance. There are six watchmen on duty at the jail, and any essay to enter and carry off the murderer would be futile. These men are relieved at intervals by others, and constant vigils are kept, making a surprise impossible.

Rafferty is in good humor, and has made his peace with God and is prepared to die. His appetite is excellent, and he kills time occasionally by singing, "Down in a coal-mine, underneath the ground," and other ditties of a similar kind.

Father Gavin, his confessor, has visited him frequently during the past week, and it is doubtful if he applies for a respite to gain time to ease his mind and reconcile himself to his fate. The gallows is in readiness, and the rope is stretching to-night. It is of the suspension kind, but the rigging is different from that ordinarily used. It is the intention of the Sheriff to give him a regular Christmas dinner to-morrow. If his friends come here with the expectation of rescuing him, they will be received in a manner not anticipated, and will certainly be disappointed of a sight of him.

Ex-Mayor Hall Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, charged with connivance with the Ring of 1870, is a third time acquitted, and it seems hardly possible that his case will be again brought before a court of justice. Judge Daniels finished his charge to the jury at 6 p. m., when that body retired. They returned at 8:15 o'clock for instruction whether they could bring in a verdict of guilty if they found that he had simply neglected his duty, or whether in order to bring such verdict a willful neglect must be shown to have existed. The Judge instructed them that willful neglect must be proved. They then asked if they were to decide whether or not there was a willful neglect. The reply was that it was their duty to decide it. Again they retired, and returned at 10:30 o'clock, after a total absence of four and a half hours. Mr. Hall remained in court all this time, as did also his counsel. The court-room was well filled throughout the evening. At this time the prosecution was represented by Mr. Peckman, Mr. Tremain being absent. The room was literally packed to the railing which divided the space set apart for spectators from that allotted to counsel and representatives of the press. After the customary tedious formalities, the foreman of the jury said that they found A. Oakey Hall not guilty. Then ensued a scene, the like of which has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in a hall of justice. One prolonged, ear-splitting cheer went up from those assembled, and was followed by shouts of approbation at the acquittal of this great favorite criminal lawyer. Men balanced themselves on the backs of seats, stood on tables immediately in front of the Judge and tossed their hats in the air, and expressed in divers ways their sympathy with the verdict. Frantic efforts of the Court officers and energetic rapping of the Judge's gavel failed to quiet this noise and disorder so unseemly in a court-room, and not until the people had shouted themselves hoarse was order restored.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Counsel for the defense in he trial of ex-Mayor Hall declined to-day to, put in evidence, and commenced to sum up saying that they would ask the Court to direct the jury to acquit the defendant. At the conclusion of Mr. Stoughton's argument for the defence, Mr. Tremain commenced for the prosecution, and, in the course of his argument, called the attention of the jury to the fact that defendant himself, when District Attorney, procured the conviction of Judge Bogart for an act similar to that for which he is now on trial, and then argued that the word "corruptly" was mere surplusage; that the word "willfully" meant "intentionally," and with whatever his good faith, if he intended to do the forbidden act, it was doing it willfully. In that position the Court sustained him. Mr. Tremain spoke for three hours, and concluded by saying if the offense was a mere technical one, the jury should so find, and trust the Court to administer a mere technical penalty. He did not ask the jury to find that any money went into defendant's pocket, and he ventured to say there was no proof whatever that it did. If they found a general verdict of guilty, defendant could only be punished for one offense, or they could find him guilty on all or any of the counts or vouchers.

Judge Daniels commenced his charge at 4.30. He said defendant was substantially charged with willful neglect of duty, and, being a lawyer and a man of culture and ability, should be held to the strict performance of the duty imposed upon him by law. If a public officer willfully neglects to perform a duty imposed upon him by law, he is guilty of misdemeanor. The duty imposed upon the Board of Audit was of a personal and judicial character, which required investigation. They had no right to delegate that duty to any one else. It was beyond doubt a personal duty required of members of the Board. Did defendant decline to perform that duty? If he did so designedly and purposely, he committed a misdemeanor, for it is not necessary there should be any design to defraud. It is enough if a party designs to perform an act which creates crime. An inspection of many bills presented would have revealed frauds of a gross character, the Judge instancing one bill from which was omitted the creditor's name. The public had the right to expect an examination of all these bills. He instructed the jury that the defense made of the duties being too arduous would not stand as an excuse, for no officer can undertake a duty and willfully neglect it. If the jury were satisfied the defendant committed the offense, no matter how painful it might be to defendant's friends, it was their duty to pronounce him guilty, and, unless they had an abiding conviction of his guilt, they must find him not guilty. He instructed them to confine themselves to the indictment charging defendant with willfully and intentionally omitting to perform the duties prescribed by law. Judge Daniels also instructed the jury that there was no evidence of conspiracy between Hall and his associates, and nothing connected him with fraudulent bills. The jury retired at 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the jury returned, and were instructed in answer to queries from the Foreman, that the simple act of neglect of duty, if willful, would warrant a verdict of guilty, and that the jury were themselves the judges whether the act was or was not willful. The Judge told them if they did not find a verdict within an hour or so they would be locked up for the night. The jury retired again.

At 10:30 o'clock the jury entered the court-room, and, in answer to the usual inquiry of the jury, replied that they had found a verdict of not guilty. At this announcement the audience broke into thunder of applause, which the Court did not object to, and, after a lapse of about ten minutes, the Court was adjourned until Monday morning.

Alleged Collusion Between Officers and Railroad Thieves.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—It is currently reported on the streets that Sheriff Ellis and Treasurer Kane, of Cheyenne County, have been arrested for being in collusion with the gang of swindlers who have been operating so extensively upon the Union Pacific Road.

Criminal Matters from Memphis, Tenn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—William Morris, a white man, attempted, while drunk, to enter the house of William Jarvis, a negro, and was shot and fatally wounded by the latter last night.

Joe Price, a noted negro desperado, shot and instantly killed Emanuel Robinson, a white grocery keeper, at Helena, Ark., Sunday, and then made his escape.

A negro named William Wilson was arrested here to-day for the murder of George Gibson at Fulton, Ky., two months since, and confessed to the crime.

Charles Clark, a negro laborer, stabbed and killed Charles Johnson, another negro, at the river landing to-day. The quarrel grew out of a 10 cent piece, snatched from Clark by Johnson.

Alleged Abortionists Arrested at Monticello, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ind., Dec. 24.—The man Sylvester Wiley, who was some days ago arrested for having criminal intercourse with his own daughter, and who was released by his daughter not appearing against him, was to-day arrested again with one Mrs. Wheaton as an accomplice in trying to produce an abortion on his daughter. They succeeded in their designs, but the daughter died on their hands. The State's Attorney had them arrested, and a post mortem examination held, which revealed the facts as above stated. They will have a preliminary examination to-day before Justice Bennett.

Genet Not Yet Found.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Contrary to the Sheriff's expectations, Harry Genet has not been captured. The Sheriff believes that he is still on Long Island, and Deputies have been diligently scouring the surrounding country for him throughout the day.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The story is told to-day that Harry Genet, the ring fugitive, is on his way to Rio de Janeiro, on board of his yacht, which was provisioned and fitted for a long voyage last week. Ex-Senator Noah Taylor, of Jersey City, is said to be also on board.

Ejected From the Cars and Seriously Injured.

LONDON, O., Dec. 24.—A young man named John Leonard, a Scotchman, residence unknown, who was trying to steal his passage to Columbus, was forcibly ejected from a passenger train on the Little Miami Railroad, at this place, to-day. He was kicked in the face and pit of the stomach, and in falling from the train, which was in motion, struck his head against a tie, receiving a severe wound on the head, and internal injuries. He now lies unconscious, and unable to speak. Conductor McFarland and his brakeman have been arrested to await the result.

Rumored Release of an Alleged Manitoban Murderer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 24.—A dispatch received from Manitoba to-day says that Lepine, accused of the murder of Scott, has been privately liberated on bail. The rumor causes much indignation here.

A Careless Driver Held for Manslaughter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—In New Albany, this afternoon, a child 3 years old was run over by a heavily loaded wagon and killed. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict charging the driver, John Edmonson, with manslaughter.

Charged with the Crime of Murder.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 24.—John Dougherty, aged 19, who is implicated in the Story murder on the 13th inst., was arrested last night in the Harbigh mines.

Desperate Fight with a Horse-Thief.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Dec. 22.—A desperate adventure with a horse-thief took place in Wythe Township on Tuesday evening of last week. The two sons of Mr. James Elder heard a noise in their stable, and shortly afterwards went to the stable to investigate. They found that a valuable mare was gone, and they immediately mounted horses and started in pursuit. They rode about half-a-mile, when they came to the forks of two roads, when they separated. In a short time the oldest son came up with the thief on the missing mare, and, grabbing the mare by the bridle, ordered the thief to dismount, which he refused to do. Jumping off his own horse, Elder grabbed the man by the legs and arms, and succeeded in pulling him off the mare, receiving a severe kick from the thief in the stomach. The thief then drew a revolver and fired two shots at Elder,—one taking effect in the fleshy part of the left arm, and the other going through his hat and grazing his scalp. The shooting frightened the two horses, and they ran home. Elder and the scoundrel continued the desperate struggle until the revolver was finally wrenched from the hands of the thief, who immediately fled through the thick brush. Elder did not fire on the retreating thief on account of his not knowing how to manage the revolver,—a queer pattern of the Smith & Wesson make. The thief escaped, and has not yet been captured. Elder is very much prostrated from loss of blood and the shock to his nerves from the desperate encounter.

Terrible Tragedy in a New York Tenement—A Brother and Sister Murdered.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 23.

On Nov. 28 a young Irishman and his sister engaged a front room on the fifth floor of No. 204 Broome street, renting it of Patrick Burke, a laborer, who, with his wife and family, rented the remainder of the floor, and who have since occupied the two back rooms. The new tenants were Nicholas and Mary Ryan. The brother was 30 years old, and the sister 28. Nicholas was employed at Kaliski's shoe-making establishment at Warren and Church streets, in what is known as a "team," and she worked as a fitter in E. C. Burt's shoe-factory. They both worked very industriously, and were absent from their room from an early hour in the morning until late in the evening, and, being sober, respectable people, thrifty and saving in their habits, had put by money, as was commonly known to the other occupants of the house, which is a large tenement, densely populated. The Ryans received very little company, except among their own relatives, and on Sunday evening their brother Patrick, living in Brooklyn, took tea with them, setting out for his home at about 6 p. m. He is the last person who is known to have seen them alive.

At twenty minutes of 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Burke heard the slamming of the outer door of the Ryans' room, and was just going to sleep again when one of his two children, Jennie, age 13, who slept in the next room, which adjoined those of the Ryans, called out that she heard a noise in the hall. Mr. Burke then took a light and went out into the passageway, where he saw that the walls were bespattered with blood, and that the floor was stained with it. Following the bloody trail, he entered the Ryans' apartment, the door of which was standing open; and the first object which met his view was the body of Mary Ryan, lying on a mattress on the floor, her face purple, the eyes starting from their sockets, the tongue protruding, and her throat cut. The horrified spectator ran to the window and gave an alarm, which was repeated by one of the persons on the lower floor, who had heard a heavy fall on the second landing. Policeman William Wilson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, hearing the cries of murder, ran into the house, accompanied by Roundsmen Tiute and Smith and Patrolman Shillard, and, on the second landing from the street, stumbled over the prostrate form of Nicholas Ryan, with his throat cut and his body covered with blood. He wore his night clothing, and after receiving his terrible wound he had evidently managed to make his way down from his room, two floors higher up, before he died from exhaustion, as the walls, the steps, and the bannisters were covered with his blood. The mangled body was taken up-stairs and placed on the bed beside that of his sister, the room was closed and guarded, to await the arrival of the Coroner, and the police and excited spectators left the place impressed with the idea that a murder and suicide had been committed, and inclined to impute the unnatural double crime to Nicholas Ryan.

The Ryans had been sixteen years in this country, and had lived together since the death of their mother, about six months ago. After this event they lived at No. 3 Canal street; thence they removed to No. 320 Delancey street, and thence, on Nov. 28, to the place where they died. They had several relatives in this city and Brooklyn, and their clothing and surroundings indicate that they were in comfortable circumstances. They lived together peaceably and quietly, and were never known by any of the occupants of the house to quarrel, except on one occasion, when they had a trifling dispute about a tea-pot. The brother who took tea with them on Sunday night, and who last saw them alive, says that the brother and sister laughed and talked together in the best of humors. He and other relatives of the dead scout the idea that Ryan killed his sister and then committed suicide.

After daylight yesterday morning the police, under Capt. Hedden and Segrt. Stutsbury, resumed their investigations, and discovered facts which very strongly point to a murder for the sake of robbery by a thief who easily escaped. It was found that there were the distinct bloody footprints of a man who went barefoot to the top of the house, and they were carefully traced, step by step, up the scuttle-stairs to the roof, but none were found returning. On the gravel with which the roof is covered the bloody marks ceased, but at the entrance of a scuttle on a house in the rear, fronting on Eldridge street, another clue was found, in the shape of the vest belonging to the murdered man, with the pockets emptied and the button-hole through which his watch-chain had passed freshly torn out. The neatly-furnished room in which the murdered couple lived was not disordered as it would have been had there been a struggle, and by far the strongest fact in confirmation of the theory of murder for money was here discovered in the absence of the knife or any other weapon with which the crime could have been committed. A handsome watch and chain which Ryan is known to have carried were missing, his pocket-book and the key of a box in which he kept his bank books. In this box were three bank books, one on the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, showing a balance of $350 in favor of Nicholas Ryan, another on the same bank, in the name of Catharine Stapleton, an aunt of the Ryans, showing a credit of $100, and a third record of an account in the Bowery Savings Bank, kept by Ryan for his niece and ward, Wininfred Stapleton, with $220 credit. On a table was a small open-faced gold watch, with a gutta-percha chain, a gold pencil, a pen-knife, and a latchkey, all of which are supposed to have been the property of Miss Ryan. A pair of cuffs with a pair of gold sleeve buttons in them were the only articles of value belonging to the brother which were found, except $3.31 in money. His pantaloons lay across a chair on one side of the room, and his sister's clothing was neatly folded on a chair near where she lay. Miss Ryan slept on a mattress laid across a pair of trestles to the right of and near the door, while her brother's couch was a cot-bed on the extreme left in the farther corner. His bedding was disarranged, as though he had hastily risen from it. There were bloody finger-marks on the door and the mattress on which the dead woman lay, and the carpet in that part of the room were literally soaked with blood. Her body lay nearly flat on its face, and the gash in her throat, by a singular coincidence, precisely resembled her brother's death-wound. In both cases the incision in the neck commenced under the right ear, and was continued around to the back. But there were evidences of strangulation on the woman's throat and face, both in the protrusion of the tongue and marks about the neck, as though she had been grasped from behind as she lay in bed.

When Nicholas' body was found it lay with the head against the door of the room occupied by Charles Miller, on the landing at the third floor, and it is rather a singular fact that, of all the occupants of the house, Miller was the only one who heard any noise except the Burke family. He was awakened by the fall of a heavy body against his door, and, opening it, saw Nicholas Ryan lying dead. Jennie Burke, who gave the alarm up-stairs, describes a wheezing sound which she heard before the slamming of the door awoke her father. No one heard footsteps on the scuttle stairs, but a careful examination of the bloody footmarks renders it certain that they were made by some one who did not wear shoes. Sand was found sticking to the feet of the murdered man, and this has led to the theory that the marks to the roof were from his feet; but the most experienced think that sand on Ryan's feet was not from the gravel roofing, but from the sanded floors of the hall. Their theory is also contradicted by the absence of returning footmarks. Everything about the case seems to point to a double murder for the sake of money by some unknown assassin, and that is the belief now entertained by the detectives. But thus far there is no clue to work upon, and whether the mystery surrounding this dreadful crime will ever be fathomed, or whether it will swell the long list of unpunished assassinations with the Nathan murder and the Rogers case, time alone will show.

CASUALTIES.

A Man Accidently Killed by His Son-in-Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARIETTA, O., Dec. 24—Last Sunday, at Watertown, this county, Granville Hawkins accidently killed his father-in-law, Thomas Pierce. Pierce, who had gone to mill, was taking a sack of grain from his wagon at the Watertown Mills, when the sack slipped. Hawkins, who was standing near with his gun, attempted to catch it, and in so doing the gun was discharged, the ball passing through Pierce's heart, causing instant death.

Accidentally Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 24.—A very severe accident, resulting from the careless use of fire-arms, occurred last Saturday in Blue Mound Township, this county. On that day Mr. John Eppel, a German farmer, in company with a friend named Egelman, went out hunting. While climbing a fence, his gun went off, the load taking effect in Egelman's back, producing a terrible wound. The wounded man was conveyed to Eppel's residence, where he still remains. He is recovering slowly.

Fatal Accident at Concord, Ia.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 21.—On Friday last, at Concord, Ia., Mr. Henry Baggs was engaged in digging a well. When about 18 feet below the surface, the box used for elevating the dirt came loose from the rope, fell upon Mr. Baggs, and injured him fatally.

The Mysterious Disappearance of a Chicago Man in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The following facts have been ascertained in relation to the disappearance of Mr. Chisholm, of Chicago: In the afternoon of the 18th instant, a gentleman arrived at the Stevens House, registered as "T. Chisholm, Chicago," and was assigned to Room 76. He did not turn up that night, but no alarm was felt. Next day he was still absent, and in the afternoon his room was entered and his baggage searched, and card of Plankinton, Armour & Co., merchants, 129 Broad street, was found among his effects. That firm was communicated with, and a clerk named Webster called at the hotel and paid the gentleman's bill. Detectives were at once set in motion, and the most active search has been kept up in a quiet way ever since, but without the slightest clue to the gentleman's whereabouts. His brother arrived in town last night, and had an interview with the detectives.

CUBA.

The Insurgents Have All the Arms They Need—Preparations for Receiving the Virginius' Survivors in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cuban agents in this city state that orders have been received that no more rifles are needed by the Cuban forces, as they have captured more than sufficient to arm all the men that they can put at present into the field.

The Virginius prisoners are expected here on Friday, and the Cuban residents are making every effort to supply their wants immediately on their arrival.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—The Board of Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology today adopted resolutions and made addresses in commemoration of the life and labors of Prof. Agassiz.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—CATTLE—A better feeling prevails. There is litte doing. Native stock steers in good demand at $3.00@4.00, with a limited supply of butchers' stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,584; market stiff at $4.85@4.95, with extra fine lots at $5.00,—the highest figure of the season. Toward the close, buyers refused to pay the last-named price.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Demand slow; very best on sale, 5¾@6c; that generally rated first quality, 4@5c. Receipts, 1,133; sales, 771.

HOGS—Firm and fairly active. Corn fed, 7¼@7½c; stillers, 6¾@7c. Receipts, 10,960.

SHEEP—More active at 4¾@5¾c. Receipts, 1,530.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

"The best in the world." Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"We find them the best." Southern Hotel, St. Louis.
"We use them exclusively." Sherman House, Chicago.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Helmbold's Buchu

Is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. [illegible] JOHN F. HENRY, New York, [illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

The demand for money has increased rapidly during the last few days. Receipts of grain have increased largely; the accumulations of grain in store absorb a great deal of bank money in carrying them; the pork-packers are still heavy borrowers; the city is trying to borrow money, and merchants are borrowing to make the usual annual settlements. A large portion of this increased demand for money is only for very short time, and the general belief is that, three or four weeks hence, money will be very plenty. This is the usual experience of the effect of the January interest and dividend disbursements, and as less than usual will be absorbed this year by new railroad loans in the Eastern markets, the expectation of an easy money market a month hence is not unreasonable.

New York exchange was firmer to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount to par.

The amount of interest due on Chicago City 7 per cent bonds Jan. 1 is about $450,000. This interest is payable in New York City, and will require to be remitted within a few days. This will take nearly the whole of the available funds now on deposit in the various city banks here, and in addition it will be necessary for the city to borrow to at least the extent of the deficit in the accounts of the late City Treasurer. We do not understand that there is any absolute necessity for borrowing over $400,000, or at most, $450,000, but the City of Chicago—represented by the Mayor—is now in the market for a loan of $750,000. Application has been made to the various banks to advance portions of the money on certificates of indebtedness bearing 7 per cent interest. The Mayor has, however, met with but little success thus far. The banks that have *not* had any of the *city deposits* naturally feel as though they were under no special obligation to advance money to the city now. They say that as the city ignored them when its business was worth something, and again in the recent change in the deposits of city funds, it would seem that the city should ask accommodations of the banks to whom it gives the keeping of its money. The banks that had city funds and had them recently taken away by the new Treasurer, of course do not feel in an accommodating mood. The banks that were recently chosen by the new Treasurer to hold the city funds say they will have to pay it all back in a few weeks, and that will be as much as they can do. We presume that the certificates of indebtedness could be negotiated in some Eastern city at some reasonable price, or a loan could be secured there on them as collateral, but it seems to be a foregone conclusion in some quarters that, if there is anything to be made out of the negotiation, it will be given into the hands of the banks that now have the city funds, and, therefore, that it will be of no use for any other banks to offer their services in that respect.

In connection with the

CITY DEPOSITS

we learn that a resolution has been prepared, and will be introduced in the Council, authorizing the appointment of the Mayor and City Comptroller as a special committee to exercise supervision over the city funds, and direct the Treasurer where they shall be deposited. There is a clause in the city charter which authorizes such supervision, but it is a question if the assumption of any sort of control of the city money by any other person than the Treasurer would not release the Treasurer's bondsmen from an important part of their liability. Of course, if the city funds were lost by the act of the Treasurer himself, his bondsmen would be liable. But if the city assumes to direct where the funds shall be deposited, and they are lost in consequence, or if they are stolen by anybody but the Treasurer, his bondsmen, under such circumstances, would claim that it was the result of the city's acts, and that the Treasurer's bondsmen could not be held responsible.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118¾	118¾@119¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	111¾	112¼@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s of '65	114	114¾@115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116¾	117 @117¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	116¾	117¼@117¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	116¾	117¼@118
10-40s	110¾	111¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¼	110¾@111¼
U. S. currency 6s	112¼	112¾@113¼
Gold (full weight)	109¼	109¾
Gold coupons	109¼	109¾
Gold exchange		110¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109¼
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Business in financial circles was generally suspended after the closing of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room at 1 o'clock. To-morrow will be closely observed as a legal holiday. The Stock, Gold, Produce, Cotton, and other Exchanges will be closed, and also the public offices, banks, and most private business houses.

Money was easy at 6@7c.

Sterling was weak at $1.08¼ for sixty days, and $1.09¼ for sight.

The customs receipts to-day were $171,000.

The loan certificates have been reduced to $2,290,000. On Jan. 1 all the certificates will be canceled except those held by the Central National Bank.

Gold was weak, ranging between 109¾@110¼.

Loans were at 7, and flat for carrying.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were dull and strong. There were no quotations after the first call, the brokers devoting themselves to the festivities of the season.

The stock quotations at the close of yesterday are accepted as to-day's quotations.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Dec. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Harrison st, 75 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 159 South Robey st, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $12,000.

Leavitt st, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, w f, 20x120 ft, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $6,000.

Park av, bet Oakley and Western avs, n f, 30x120 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $4,000.

Thirty-first st, 131⅓ ft e of State st, s f, 24x173¼ ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $6,000.

N ½ of Lot 13, in Block 6, Elston's Addition, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $450.

Ogden av, 114 ft n e of Western av, s e f, 30x120 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $1,950.

Church st, 137 ft n of Archer av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $700.

The premises No. 1066 West Harrison st, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $3,000.

Michigan av, 126 ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x160 ft, with building, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $20,000.

McGregor st, 275 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $700.

Lot 26 of Rahm's Lot 4, in Block 14, Sec. 3, 39, 14, dated Dec. 28; consideration, $4,500.

East 65 8-12 ft, Lot 1, in Block 8, Central Park Addition, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $700.

Lots 2, 3, and w 150 ft of Lot 1 in same block, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $6,000.

Keith st, n of and near West Huron st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $1,312.

Lot 1 in Kelley's part of Lot 8, in Block 24, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 26, in Block 1, of e ½ Block 9, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $800.

Indiana av, near s e corner of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x123½ ft, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $3,125.

Clybourn av, between Webster and Ashland avs, n e front, 250x120 ft, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $12,100.

Sub Lot 11 in Campbell's Lots 9 and 12, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $1,500.

Bond st, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts, w f, 72 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $720.

Polk st, 216 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $1,100.

Ashland av, s of Blackhawk st, w f, 24x137½ ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $3,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, in Block 64, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 19, in Block 12 of Melton's Lots, 9 to 12, in Igleheart's s w ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Dec. 23; consideration, $300.

Lot 9 in McKeever's n ½ Lots 23 to 26 of Dobbins' n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 21, in Block 12, of Stewart's s w ¼ of Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $250.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours; the corresponding date one year ago was Christmas Day:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	19,900		9,519	
Wheat, bu	249,990		104,558	
Corn, bu	17,435		1,634	
Oats, bu	34,430		7,593	
Rye, bu	2,390		400	
Barley, bu	12,920		5,173	
Grass seed, lbs	45,520			
Flax seed, lbs	58,240			
Broom corn, lbs	14,000		20,000	
Cured meats, lbs	811,220		1664,699	
Beef, brls	80		65	
Pork, brls	1,758		693	
Lard, lbs	298,395		338,946	
Tallow, lbs	52,260			
Butter, lbs	69,930		29,000	
Dressed hogs, No	3,714		1,248	
Live hogs, No	24,793		1,075	
Cattle, No	1,747		3,816	
Sheep, No	1,517		300	
Hides, lbs	204,247		113,264	
Highwines, brls	286		205	
Wool, lbs	117,960		5,670	
Potatoes, bu			360	
Lumber, m ft	83		529	
Shingles, m	220		245	
Lath, m			11	
Salt, brls	150		1,690	

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 12,626 bu corn; 685 bu oats; 1,390 bu rye; 810 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 278 cars wheat; 55 cars corn; 23 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 28 cars barley. Total, 388 cars, or 141,000 bu.

Thursday, being Christmas, will be observed as a holiday by the Board of Trade, and generally in business circles. The State officers, in the Registrar and Inspector's departments, will also take a holiday, so that the produce movement will be actually suspended, except in live stock and provisions, which will be quiet, though probably not inactive.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted the resolution proposed yesterday, to make the Hough receipts "irregular." The vote was entirely unnecessary, except as a formal measure, the elevator having been placed in the care of the Illinois Trust Co., on the corner of Madison and Market streets, where the holders of the receipts are requested to register their claims preparatory to delivery of the grain. The delivery of grain on the Hough receipts was refused this morning, and the deficiency noted yesterday has not been made up.

There is reason to believe that the Hough deficiency has occurred since the investigation recently undertaken by the Board of Trade. On the 25th of October the Messrs. Hough shipped out about 21,500 bu of corn, and canceled receipts for only 1,500 bu, claiming that they had 20,000 bu overplus. It now appears that the shaving process had yielded them only 5,000 odd bu of clear gains, leaving them 14,900 bu short.

It is about time that the rights of grain-owners, if not the majesty of the law, should be vindicated. It is also time that a change should be instituted in the mode of doing business in the Registrar's office, so that a separate investigation will not be needed every few weeks for the purpose of finding out a rotten place, which is then allowed to rot on till another excitement is raised. The next investigation, which, it is understood, will be made very speedily, ought to end in something more than verbal smoke. The following questions, put by a well-known operator, open up a rather wide range of thought on the whole subject; and will bear a little cogitation, even on Christmas Day:

SOME QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The reports of the State Inspectors and the Warehouse Registrar show that there are receipts out against the Hough Elevator for 46,642 bu of "No. 2 corn," against only 5,378 bu of that grade in store, showing a deficit of 41,264 bu. And that there is in store 8,823 bu of "No. 1 corn," against which there are no receipts afloat; and 31,875 bu of "high mixed corn," with receipts for 14,366 bu extras, showing a surplus of these two grades of 26,337 bu.

Query 1. To whom does this surplus of 26,337 bu belong? Can those holding receipts for "No. 2 corn" maintain any claim against a grade different from that stated in their vouchers?

Query 2. If the holders of receipts for "No. 2" have no claim on the surplus of the higher grades, must not that surplus belong to the Houghs? And if they be declared bankrupt, does it not then belong to the estate? And if there is not enough of the "No. 2" to meet the outstanding receipts, must not what there is of the "No. 2" also belong to the estate, and the holders of the receipts become simply *creditors*, and entitled only to the dividend that may come through the Assignee?

Will one class of creditors allow another class to be paid out of property they can show no title to? And if there is but 5,378 bu of "No. 2 corn" with which to satisfy receipts for 46,642 bu, can the first comer be allowed to take what there is and let the rest go without, or must that 5,378 bu be put into the estate for the benefit of all the *creditors* among whom perforce the holders of the receipts for 46,642 bu of "No. 2 corn" must number themselves?

Query 3. It is understood that one of the proprietors of another elevator said on 'Change, on Tuesday, that his house was "all astray" on the upper grades of grain. Now, if that is the case, and that firm should fail financially, is it not probable some more holders of "No. 2 corn" will find themselves in the position of *creditors* because there is not enough of the *grade* of corn their receipts call for, while there may be a surplus of other grades to which they have no special claim better than that of any other creditor? For it must be plain that a claim on "No. 2 corn" is worth no more against "high mixed corn" than it would be against bank stock.

Query 4. Is this system of warehousing which permits the delivery of grain of one grade or the surrender of receipts for another grade, calculated to inspire confidence in the value of receipts?

Query 5. Hadn't the State better let go of a system of warehouse registration which so far has proved incompetent to prevent troubles and only a snare? or else had not the State better require of that office that it be, what the law intended, a constant and sure check on the elevator system?

Query 6. Doesn't it seem as if the past scandals of our grain trade were but premises of what is yet to come? and yet we call it

BUSINESS.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were weaker to-day; though grain held up pretty well, all things considered, wheat and corn, oats, and rye being higher. Provisions were weak. There was more of a desire to sell, all round, and it was wickedly suggested that some of the boys had to sell in order to get money wherewith to enjoy the Christmas dinner. There was nothing new to note beyond what is always observable at this date—a disinclination to buy, except in settlement, as a great many operators have a holy horror of carrying responsibilities over a holiday. The receipts were somewhat smaller, which is also usual just before Christmas. The shipping movement in grain exhibited some improvement, with a knowledge of the fact that there is very little hope of moving any more grain out of the Erie Canal before spring.

There were no new features in the market for domestic dry goods. Orders from local and interior dealers were placed to a large aggregate, and the market again presented a firm, healthy tone. The demand for staple and fancy groceries continues steadily good, at firm prices. Dear as coffees now are, there is a strong probability that they will go still higher. Indeed some holders are now refusing to sell at the current quotations. Sugars are considered cheap, and under a liberal consumptive demand the feeling among holders is fairly firm. Rice, spices, soaps, sirups, and molasses were also moving freely at full former rates. In the butter and cheese markets the changes were unimportant. Both of those staples are in good request, and are unequivocally firm at the lately advanced prices. Dried fruits were again in large demand, both on consumptive and speculative accounts, and the buoyant feeling prevalent on the earlier days of the week was a feature of the market to-day. No further quotable changes were noted, but the tendency in apples peaches, blackberries, currants, prunes, and some other lines is still upward. Fish remain quiet and steady. Oils were selling freely at former quotations. Leather, pig iron, paints, tobacco, and coal were quoted unchanged.

The lumber market was again reported dull, and without quotable change. Metals were quiet, but generally steady, and tin plate is very firm, and will probably be advanced $1.00 per box before many days. The iron trade continues moderate and concessions from quotations are still made for cash and large lots, but, at the same time, it is thought that the lowest prices have been reached, and there is a better feeling in regard to the future. Building materials were dull and unchanged. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were in excessive supply, particularly pork barrels, and moderate request at irregular and generally lower prices. The interior trade in salt continues active and the market steady. Wool and hops were quiet and without any material change. There was some inquiry for hay to fill orders. With the offerings large, no special degree of activity was manifested, however, and the market is scarcely as firm as a few days ago, though without quotable change. Hides were in moderate demand and easy at the decline noted yesterday. The seed market was quiet, but steady, and firm for choice timothy, flax and clover. Poultry was active, and choice fresh stock brought higher prices, while game was rather dull and easier. Eggs were steady at 23@24c.

Highwines were quiet and nominally unchanged till near the close, at 95c. Then New York was quoted lower, and our market closed with sellers at 95c, and nominal buyers at 94½c.

Dressed hogs were in good request for shipment, but buyers generally insisted on a reduction of 5@10c ℔ 100 lbs, in sympathy with live, and held back when sellers would not make the desired concession. Really choice lots sold at $5.90@5.90; the preference being for heavy. Mixed lots sold at $5.80@5.85—chiefly to purchasers—all closing steady. Sales were reported of 80 head (330 lbs) at $5.95, 120 (166 lbs) and 80 heavy at $5.90, 92 at $5.87½; 373 at $5.85; 169 at $5.80; 74 soft at $5.50. Total, 934 head.

Provisions were moderately active, though apparently dull during a great part of the session; and were steady in weakness, being 15c per brl lower on pork, and above ⅛c per lb off on lard and meats—the latter being very quiet. Live hogs were quoted dull and easier, with packers holding off; the real secret of the matter being that some of them cannot pay out more money, and the others do not like to do it. The market has been very largely a speculative deal for some time past, with little demand for anything but February and March deliveries. The packers have bought the hogs and sold the product ahead, carrying it till the options mature, and now have so much on hand that they are considering the propriety of easing up till prices come down to a point where English buyers will again take hold of meats as freely as they used to do. The market is loaded down with pork; there cannot be much, if any, less than 125,000 brls here, though the stock is reported at less than 100,000 brls; and the question arises, Where is it all going to? People do not eat pork now as they formerly did; but a great deal more than the entire product of this season's packing would have found consumers, if offered in the shape of meats. To the extent that the market is artificial it will undoubtedly supply its own corrective before long. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $13.75@13.80; do seller January, $13.80@13.85; do seller February, $14.25@14.30; do seller March, $14.75@14.80; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.00@8.05; do seller January, $8.05@8.10; do seller February, $8.45@8.50; do seller March, $8.75. Green hams at 8⅛@8⅜c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 6⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅝c; do short clear, 6¾c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5c for shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c for short ribs and long clear, and 7@7½c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5¼c; do Cumberlands, 7c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅞@7c; do short clear, 7¼@7⅝c; do long cut hams, 9@9½c. Meats, seller February, about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $13.80; 250 brls do seller January at $13.87½; 3,250 brls do seller February at $14.40; 4,000 brls do at $14.47½; 1,500 brls do at $14.35; 1,500 brls do at $14.30; 500 brls do seller March at $14.87½; 750 tcs lard at 8⅛c; 250 tcs do at $8.05; 500 tcs do at 8c; 500 tcs do seller January at 8⅛c; 500 tcs do seller January at $8.05; 1,200 tcs do seller February at 8½c; 500 tcs do seller March at $8.85; 750 tcs do at $8.75; 40 boxes shoulders at $5.35; 200,000 lbs do seller February at 5½c, loose; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅝c; 60 boxes Cumberlands at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8⅛c; 80,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 8¼c; 40,000 lbs do at 8½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 20,000 lbs bacon hams at 12c, canvassed and packed.

Flour was rather more active, though there was really but little doing. A few lots of spring extras were taken for export at about the same prices as have been current during the past ten days. Other grades were not inquired for, and the general market was dull. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 2,400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do low at $4.62½. Total, 2,900 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.25 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.25
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@ 8.00
Bran	12.25	@12.75

Wheat was less active and irregular, at an advance of ⅛@⅜c per bu. Liverpool and New York were both quoted firmer by some advices, and the car loads inspected in this morning were less numerous than the recent average. These things caused a strong market early, with a very fair demand for car lots, all the offerings of which had been picked up by about noon. Then the speculative market weakened under a general apathy on the part of buyers. They have taken hold liberally for two or three days past, so as to be clear for the holidays, and had filled in about all they wanted to take. There was not much pressing on the market, but that little was in excess of the demand. The market ended up rather firm. Seller January opened at $1.14¾, rose to $1.15⅜, fell back to $1.15, advanced to $1.15⅝, and declined to $1.14¾, closing at $1.15@1.15⅛. Seller February sold at $1.17⅞@1.18⅝, closing at $1.18⅜. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14@1.15, closing at $1.14¼. No. 1 spring was in better request at $1.16, and Northwestern receipts of do would have brought $1.17, had any been offered. The so-called grade of Northwestern, in other houses, commanded no premium over straight, and might just as well be discontinued, as it only breeds confusion. No. 3 spring closed at $1.08½, and rejected do at $1.03. Cash sales were reported of 20,900 bu No. 2, part Northwestern, at $1.16; 52,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15; 17,000 bu do at $1.14¾; 46,200 bu do at $1.14⅜; 10,200 bu do at $1.14⅝; 11,600 bu do at $1.14½; 5,000 bu do at $1.14; 15,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 1,600 bu do at $1.08½; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.03. Total, 180,700 bu.

Corn was quiet, and averaged ⅜c higher. The receipts were light, and were all taken up to carry against options, there being no shipping demand. Liverpool was early reported higher, at 37s 9d per 480 lbs, and this caused a better speculative inquiry. But New York obstinately refused to respond, and local buyers fell off, fearing that the advices read on the seaboard did not agree with those received here. The business done was chiefly in the filling of January shorts. The options opened at 54⅛c, receded to 53⅝c, rose to 54⅛c, declined to 53⅝c, and closed at 53⅝@53⅞c. Seller February sold at 54⅝@55⅛c, closing at 54⅝c. Seller March sold at 56⅛c, and seller May at 60@60⅛c, but the latter closed lower, at about 59½@59⅝c. Cash No. 2 corn closed nominal at 53⅝c for old, and 51c for new. Rejected closed at 52c for old and 47c for new. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 54⅛c; 19,000 bu do at 54c; 5,000 bu do at 53⅝c; 400 bu rejected at 52⅛c; 800 bu do at 52c; 5,200 bu new do at 47c; 400 bu ear at 52c on track; 7,200 bu do at 50c delivered at Stock Yards. Total, 42,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but ⅛@¼c higher, in sympathy with the advance in corn; being also quoted firmer in New York. Regular No. 2 sold at 38⅛c, but closed easier. Seller January sold at 38⅛@38⅜c, closing at the inside. Seller February sold at 39⅜@39⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 38⅜c; 20,200 bu do at 38⅛c. Total, 20,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and 1c higher, under a fair demand for car lots, and a light supply. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at 78c; 1,200 bu do (regular) at 77c; 400 bu rejected at 73c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was very quiet. No. 2 was dull and easier, selling at $1.39, and freely offered at that price towards the close. No. 3 was steady at $1.06½@1.09, according to location. Rejected sold at 93@98c, according to date of receipt and the house containing it. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.39; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.09; 2,400 bu do at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.06½; 800 bu rejected at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 96c; 400 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92c; 800 bu by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.05, on track. Total, 12,400 bu.

The packing season at Louisville has closed; the total work foots up 80,000 head less than last season, and the weight per hog is 15@18 lbs less.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change to-day:

DEC. 24.—LONDON—Cargoes off coast. Wheat firm and corn strong. Cargoes on passage both wheat and corn firm. Good No. 2 spring wheat off coast 59s; do for shipment in January or February 35s 6d; English country wheat, markets very dull; French do, generally cheaper. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet and of a holiday character. LIVERPOOL—Wheat very good demand. Corn higher, 37s 9d. English farmers' deliveries for the past week, 55,000 to 60,000 qrs wheat. Imports to United Kingdom for the week: Flour, 95,000 to 100,000 brls; wheat, 230,000 to 235,000 qrs; corn, 60,000 to 65,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—11 a. m.—Flour 28s@29s 6d; winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 2d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 37s 3d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LATER—2 p. m.—Corn, 37s 6d. Pork, 60s. Rest unchanged.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were rather quiet. Wheat was stronger, selling at $1.15@1.15⅛ for January, and $1.18⅛@1.18⅜ for February, closing with sellers at the outside. Corn was a shade firmer, at 53⅝@53⅞c for January, and 54⅝c for February. Provisions were fairly active at about the closing prices on 'Change. Sales include 200 brls mess pork at $13.75 cash; 1,250 brls do at $14.35 seller February; 500 tcs lard at 8c, and 500 do at $8.05 cash; 2,000 tcs do at 8⅛c seller February; 250 tcs at $8.80 seller March.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted easier at $1.89@1.94 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was the usual light trade in beans. Peas were slow. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in brls.

BUTTER—Met with a good local and shipping demand, and was again quoted firm as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—At the recent decline there is some little improvement in the demand for grain bags, and as prices are now on a firm basis, the market is assuming a better tone. Burlaps and gunnies are in fair request at former prices: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues to improve, and the market is quite firm, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Remains firm at the late advance. Trade, although not particularly brisk, is active, as is usual at this season, and the supply in first hands is about exhausted, it is more than probable that values will further appreciate as the season advances. We quote: New York factory, mild, 14@15c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 13@14c; lower grades, 9@12c.

COAL—Sold to only a small aggregate, and was unchanged in price. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were weak and lower. The receipts, especially of pork barrels, have been exceedingly large, and with less inquiry from packers, goods have been offered freely at concessions. Barrels sold to-day at $1.25, but good stock brought $1.45. Tierces were lower though choice brought $1.65. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.50@1.65; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 45 pork barrels at $1.45; 1 car barrels and tierces at $1.45; 2 cars do at $1.25; 2 cars tierces at $1.55; 250 do at $1.50; 2 cars do choice at $1.65.

EGGS—Were in fair local request, and steady at 23@24c for fresh packages. Pickled lots were quoted at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request and steady. Good to choice live-geese feathers, 62@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—A fair amount of trading was done in this department at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue active and strong, while raisins, figs, prunes, blackberries, currants, peaches, and apples, sold more freely than other lines. There were liberal sales of nearly every article in the list, and a buoyant feeling prevailed. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.70@2.80; raisins, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8c; citron, 35@38c; lemon peel, 20@22c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 11@11½c; Michigan quarters, 9½@10½c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@8c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9@10c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local request. We continue to quote: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; oranges, $7.00@12.00 per brl; Valencia do, $14.00 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.00; do, large, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Were in good demand at yesterday's quotations. No further changes in values were noted, but coffees are still tending upward, and sirups, spices, soaps, and rice also have something of an upward inclination. Below are the current quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 39½@40c; O. G. Java, 36½@37½c; Java, No. 2, 34½@35½c; fancy Rio, 30½@30¾c; choice do, 29½@30c; prime Rio, 29¼@29½c; good do, 28¾@28¾c; common do, 27½@28c; roasting do, 26½@27c; Singapore Java, 31½@32½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 30¼@30¾c; do, prime, 29½@30c; Maracaibo, 29@29½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A, standard, 10@10½c; do, No. 2, 9⅞@10c; B, 9¾@9⅞c; extra C, 9⅝@9⅞c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9⅝c; choice brown, 9¼@9⅜c; prime do, 8¾@9c; fair do, 8¼@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8⅝c; common, 7@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¾@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 5¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There were several Eastern orders on the market yet unfilled, but aside from this there was no special damage. The receipts were more liberal, and although prices remain the same the market is not particularly firm. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@11.00; do No. 1, $9.00@9.50; do No. 2, $7.00@8.00; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Met with a moderate inquiry at easy prices: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10@10½c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8@9½c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and not particularly firm, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand. No change in quotations was reported, though they are shaded to some extent for large lots and cash. It is the general opinion that prices have touched bottom. Many dealers are now replenishing their stocks, and a revival of trade is anticipated after the 1st of January. We quote:

Iron	3 3-10	@ 3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¾	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8¾	@ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10¼	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11¼	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8¾	@ 9c	℔ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	℔ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	℔ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	℔ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Prices range the same as on the preceding half dozen days, but they are more firmly held than at the close of last week and in some descriptions there is some probability of an advance. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	39@	41
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.15@	1.25
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	43
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The market is dull; but a more active business is anticipated after the holidays. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate is very firm, and there is talk of advancing the price $1.00 per box. It is now being sold for less than it can be laid down here for. Business is quiet. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@22, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6¾c.

NAILS—Were quoted firm at the annexed rates: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on yesterday, when they were steady and generally firm. We quote: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand from store at $1.05@1.15 for peachblows, and $1.00@1.10 for other varieties, choice sound lots bringing the outside prices.

POULTRY AND GAME—The poultry trade was active and prices strong, and higher for turkeys, while common chickens were plentiful and slow. Game was rather dull and easy; quail and grouse were off a little; also venison, which was in liberal supply. The outside prices for poultry are for superior stock. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $3.00@3.75; common do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@4.00; extra do, $4.25@4.50; geese, dressed, $7.00@12.00; extra do, $13.00@15.00; do live, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 12@13½c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00@3.25; quail, $1.00; wild turkeys, 10@14c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison saddles or hams, 9@11c; do carcasses, 5½@6c; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Were quiet, but steady at recent prices. Timothy sold at $2.80@3.00, the outside for strictly prime. Medium clover sold at $5.70, and is very scarce. Millet and Hungarian were scarce, and quotable at 70@75c for the former and 80@85c for the latter. Flax is quoted at $1.75. We note sales of 50 bags prime timothy at $3.00; 15 bags do at $2.80; 10 bags clover at $5.70; 60 bags Hungarian at 85c; 10 bags millet at 75c; 70 bags do at 70c.

SALT—The country demand continues fair, and prices are fully sustained. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—We quote the market active and firm, with an advancing tendency: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingeney, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 55@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and unchanged, prices ranging as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 63@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet and steady. As follows:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,921	25,507	633
Tuesday	1,747	24,793	1,517
Wednesday	1,000	21,000	1,500
Total	4,668	71,300	3,650
Same time last week	5,395	91,475	2,410
Week before last	8,114	101,457	1,416

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	874	1,981	....
Tuesday	1,075	3,816	300
Total	1,949	5,797	300

CATTLE—The small receipts and the slightly improved tone of advices from New York, Albany, and Buffalo caused a much firmer feeling in this market, and for anything grading above common there were free buyers at an ⅛@¼c advance over the prices realized during yesterday and Tuesday. There were few prime cattle on sale, most of the day's receipts grading below second-class, but the average of prices was higher than that of yesterday, the bulk changing hands within the range of $4.00@5.00. The best droves were taken at $5.25@5.90, and the poorest at $2.00@2.75, with few under $3.50. There was a fair inquiry for stock-steers at $2.60@3.60, or at $2.60@2.75 for common, and at $3.00@3.60 for good to choice. Butchers operated to only a moderate extent at $2.50@4.50 for poor to good lots. The market closed firm with all sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.10@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.65@4.85
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@3.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.40
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.60
Cattle—Texas, summered North	3.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Average.	Price.
32	choice steers	1,339	$5.00
10	stock steers	973	3.25
16	stock steers	875	3.00
16	stock steers	850	3.00
23	Cherokee cows	926	2.50
123	extra Texas steers	1,286	4.70
85	Texas steers	922	2.85
14	cows	953	2.80
17	butchers' stock	1,001	3.25
32	choice steers	1,168	5.15
14	cows	952	2.80
14	good steers	1,124	4.75
16	fair steers	1,242	4.80
15	choice steers	1,399	5.60
16	medium steers	1,212	4.45
26	cows	1,074	3.25
13	choice steers	1,406	5.40
49	medium steers	1,183	4.45
16	medium steers	1,157	4.50
18	good steers	1,224	4.75
17	good steers	1,160	4.90
30	extra steers	1,547	5.75
14	good steers	1,124	4.75
28	choice steers	1,300	5.25
15	extra steers	1,568	5.90
30	extra steers	1,422	5.90
17	fair steers	1,000	4.25

HOGS—There was only a moderate demand for hogs either on packing or shipping account, and notwithstanding the light receipts prices were weak and lower. There was a little "spurt" early in the day but the demand soon fell off, and from 10 o'clock until the close trading was slow at an average reduction from yesterday's closing rates of 10c per 100 lbs. The quality was the poorest seen in the yards since the opening of the packing season. The fact that during the past half-dozen days there has been a steady deterioration in the quality of the hogs marketed may be accepted as evidence that the supply of merchantable hogs is well nigh exhausted. Sales were reported all the way from $4.50@4.60 for common, to $5.00@5.15 for selected lots, though most of the days business was transacted at $4.60@4.90. To-morrow, being Christmas, but little trading will be done. The yards will open until noon, but the bank will be closed all day.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
109	184	$5.00	44	184	$5.00	109	190	$5.00
30	261	4.75	29	190	5.00	67	181	4.65
44	184	5.00	40	425	5.10	81	388	4.85
46	363	5.12½	39	422	5.00	38	387	4.90
84	346	4.97½	54	220	4.75	200	190	4.95
82	365	5.02½	126	212	4.75	25	178	4.95
73	294	4.90	47	349	5.00	46	324	5.00
49	318	4.80	56	325	4.85	35	276	4.85
122	318	5.10	71	220	4.85	42	256	4.85
47	365	5.10	48	289	5.00	88	332	5.10
97	193	4.75	53	320	4.95	243	289	4.95
56	258	4.95	49	325	5.10	40	470	5.15
40	404	4.90	47	183	4.90	49	204	4.65
101	226	4.70	33	176	4.80	64	177	4.80
50	264	4.85	116	252	4.85	100	306	4.95
47	259	4.75	47	342	5.15	89	326	5.15
57	212	4.70	58	274	4.85	49	214	5.00
31	274	4.60	55	247	4.85	43	262	5.00
67	141	4.70	50	329	5.10	92	355	5.10
30	179	4.60	36	158	4.65	45	323	5.10
56	275	4.80	23	295	4.60	55	240	4.75
42	362	4.95	81	160	4.60	42	327	4.85
23	216	4.90	165	180	4.50	115	381	5.00
106	218	4.75	149	315	5.00	44	364	5.00

SHEEP—This market was without change as compared with yesterday and Monday. Fair activity again characterized the demand for the different grades, and former quotations were easily sustained. Good to choice mutton qualities were wanted at $4.75@5.00; medium grades at $4.25@4.50, and poor to common at $3.50@4.00. A few extra were taken for the holiday trade at higher figures. The market closed firm with all sold.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
92	104	$5.00	220	84	$4.00
98	88	3.75	102	88	4.00
91	81	4.00	77	115	5.15

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, only 68. Total for the week, 2,380. The market, with light receipts, was active at ½c advance on last week's closing prices. Sales include 350 Ohio steers, 1,026 to 1,448 lbs, at $4.00@6.60; 320 Illinois steers, 1,101 to 1,269 lbs, at $4.70@5.60; 100 Michigan steers, 1,011 to 1,010 lbs, at $3.70@4.40; 101 Texas steers, 1,002 lbs, at $4.50; 82 Cherokee steers, 950 lbs, at $4.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week, 9,000. The market was moderately active at yesterday's decline.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,800; total for the week, 15,500, against 17,900 for the same time last week. The market dragged. About forty car-loads were offered. Good Yorkers, $5.00@5.12½; heavy, $5.30@5.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,250. The market is quiet and unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15,600. The demand continues light. Trade is dull at 55@57½c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 5,600, none of which were offered alive. Dressed in fair demand at 6¾@7½c for city, and 6¾@6⅞c for Western, with a few light Western at 7c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 24.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 31 cars; best, 5½@6c; medium, 4½@5c; common, 4@4½c; stockers, $3.00@3.80; bulls, 2@3½c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 11 cars; best Philadelphias, $5.40@5.65; Yorkers, $5.00@5.30.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 5 cars; best, 5@5½c; medium, 4@4½c; common, 3@3½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 2d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 37s@37s 3d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Cotton steadier; middling upland, 8¼d; Orleans, 8⅝@8⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,200; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales for the week, 43,000 bales; export, 7,000; speculation, 1,000; stock, 475,000; American, 87,000; receipts, 56,000; American, 30,000; actual export, 8,000; stock afloat, 332,000; American, 206,000.

Breadstuffs—Firm. Corn, 37s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 60s. Cumberland middles, 39s 6d; short ribs, 37s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 24—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; on account, 92@92⅛. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 94⅞; '67, 94⅞; 10-40s, 92⅛; new 5s, 91⅛; New York Central, 79; Erie, 37; Erie preferred, 58.

Tallow, 41s.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Wool is firm and holders are indifferent about selling. Sales of extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece at 54@55c; medium and extra Michigan and Wisconsin at 50@53c. Very little fleece of any kind in good condition is to be had under 50c. In superfines and extra pulled, sales have been at 40@50c; sales of choice and fancy lots of Eastern superfine and extra have been at from 55@60c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—There was a very slow trade movement to-day with jobbers and manufacturers' agents, but retail branches were exceptionally brisk. The market for cotton goods was quiet but firm at unchanged quotations. Rolled jacconets are held at 9c in first hands. Corset jeans and satins are selling freely by agents, and firm black grained prints are active. Dress goods, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs and white goods active.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24.—Crude petroleum quiet at 90c@$1.00; refined, 13½c December; 13½c for January; 13½c for February.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 16c; futures closed steady; February, 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 9,000 brls. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat scarcely so firm, but unchanged; receipts, 122,000 bu. Rye and barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western mixed, in store, 81½c; do afloat, 83c; new mixed Western, 80@82c. Oats dull and heavier; receipts, 9,000 bu; mixed Western, 58@59c; white, afloat, 58@60c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5½c; refined, 13½c.

EGGS—Steady.

LEATHER—Firm at 27@29c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 36@42c; unwashed, 37½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $16.00, spot; $15.75 February; extra prime, $12.75; prime mess, $14.00. Cut meats unchanged. Middles weak; long and short clear, 7½c, spot; 8c seller March. Lard lower, at 8½c, spot; 89-16@8¾c January; 8⅞c February.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 24@33c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@14½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in better demand; red, $1.55@1.60; amber, $1.68. Rye held at 95c. Corn held firmly; old yellow, 78@80c; new do, 67@72c. Oats dull; white, 55@57c; mixed, 54c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 9⅝@10c; refined, 13½c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.02 for Western.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; Western superfine, $4.25@6.00; extra, $6.50@7.00. Wheat firm for choice; other grades dull and heavy. Corn steady; mixed Western, 77c. Oats scarce and wanted; mixed Western, 50@52c; white, 53c. Rye firm at 85@93c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Lard nominal.

BUTTER—Firm.

COFFEE—Strong.

WHISKY—Weak at $1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; low and medium grades scarce and wanted. Wheat, spring firm; No. 2, $1.20; winter lower; No. 3 red, $1.35; No. 2 offered at $1.62, no buyers. Corn lower; new mixed 54c, closing at 53c, east track and elevator; 58@58½c February. Oats steady; No. 2, 40c, in elevator. Barley, best grades firm; No. 2, $1.35@1.45. Rye, No. 2, 82@82½c.

WHISKY—Unsettled; small sales at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small sales at $14.25@14.75. Bulkmeats nominally lower; offered—shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6⅝c; clear, 7¼c, without buyers, loose; packed lots firm; shoulders, 5¾; sides, 7¼@7⅜c. Green meats lower. Hams, 8¼@8⅝c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8⅝@8⅞c; clear, 8⅝@8⅞c. Lard nominal at 8c.

HOGS—Easier at $4.50@5.15; most sales to packers at $5.00@5.10. Receipts, 6,375.

CATTLE—Firm, and unchanged; receipts, 430.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, and a shade lower; extra, $1.58@1.60; No. 1, $1.52½@1.54. Corn steady at 59@61c. Oats in good demand at 42½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.62; amber Michigan, $1.50 cash; $1.51 January; $1.55½ February; No. 1 red, $1.52@1.57½; No. 2 do, $1.46½. Corn firm; high mixed, 62c cash; 61½c January; 62½c February; 64½c March; new, 59c cash; low mixed, 60c; new, 58@58½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed, $6.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 310; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Western produce, groceries, provisions, sugar, and molasses, all quiet at yesterday's prices. But little doing outside of retail.

COTTON—Moderately active and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand fair, market firm; No. 1, $1.17½; No. 2, $1.15, cash; $1.15½ January; $1.18½ February. Oats steady; in moderate demand; No. 2, 37c. Corn steady; moderate demand; No. 1 mixed, 53½@55½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 75c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.45.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Pork, $14.50. Sweet pickled hams steady at 9@9½c. Dry salted shoulders 5c, loose; middles 6¾@7c, packed. Lard, kettle, 8¾@8½c; steam, 8½c.

HOGS—Live, $4.95; dressed, $6.00. Receipts, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; Wheat, 68,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; Wheat, 31,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firmer at $1.45@1.48. Corn—Demand good at full prices, 52@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 43@51c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.00. Lard quiet; steam, 8@8½c; kettle, 8¼@8½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅝; clear, 7c. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 7@7¼c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8⅛@8⅜c. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib, 6⅜@6⅝c. Hams, 8@8½c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.70@5.10. Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,370.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and firm; sales 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.45. Corn dull; No. 2 in lots, 70c; high mixed, in car lots, at 71c. Oats nominally 48c. Barley inactive.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58. Corn steady at 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison & Winona Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

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Special Inducements. Great New Route. A. T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, [illegible].

PARIS.

A Comparison Between the Banks of France and the Bank of England.

Their Capital, Coin, and Notes Outstanding, and Deposits.

The Notes of the Suspended Bank at a Discount of Only One Per Cent.

Belief that the Bank Will Resume Within Three Years.

Bismarck Ridding Germany of Silver by Lending It to Austria.

PARIS.

A Comparison Between the Bank of France and the Bank of England.

Their Capital, Coin, and Bullion, Notes Outstanding, and Deposits.

The Notes of the Suspended Bank of France at a Discount of Only One-Third of One Per Cent.

Belief that the Bank Will Voluntarily Resume Within Two or Three Years.

Bismarck Ridding Germany of Surplus Silver by Lending It to Austria.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Dec. 1, 1873.

The two greatest banks in the world are the Bank of France and the Bank of England. If one inquires which is the

STRONGER, GREATER, RICHER,

of the two, the answer will depend altogether on the nationality of the interrogatee. If an Englishman, he will reply, with an air of confident amazement, "Oh! certainly the Bank of England, sir. It is very much greater than the Bank of France." The Frenchman will reply, with equal assurance, that the Bank of England cannot compare with the "Grande Banque de la France." The only way to arrive at a correct conclusion is to examine the history of the Banks, and compare their own sworn statements of the assets and liabilities.

In the first place, the Bank of England is

FAR THE OLDER

of the two. It was the first joint-stock bank established in England, and, having exclusive privileges in the Metropolis granted by Royal Charter, it continued to be the only joint-stock bank in London until so recently as 1834, at which date the London & Westminster Bank was founded, and it was quickly followed by the formation of the London Joint-Stock and the Union of London, and many others, until the joint-stock banks of London now number sixty-five, with a paid-up capital of $225,000,000, and a nominal capital of more than twice that amount. But none of these banks have the privilege of issuing notes, the Bank of England having a monopoly thereof. But to their respective ages: The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and consequently is 180 years old; whereas the Bank of France was formed in 1803, the last year of the Consulate of Napoleon, by a law which conferred on it the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable to the bearer at sight in coin, until 1837. Its charter was renewed under Napoleon III., extending its duration and its monopoly privilege until the 1st of January, 1898. The Bank of France is, therefore, only 70 year old.

CAPITAL AND VALUE OF SHARES.

Second—

The paid-up capital of the Bank of England is	$72,760,000
The "rest," or surplus, is	15,500,000
Total	$88,160,000
The paid-up capital of the Bank of France	$36,400,000
The surplus is	11,800,000
Total	$48,200,000

The capital of the English Bank is, therefore, $40,000,000 greater than that of the Bank of France. But the shares of the Bank of France sell for 400 per cent, while the price of the stock of the English Bank is 240 per cent, showing that the French Bank yields about double the profit per share of the English Bank, which is because it does a much larger business in proportion to its capital.

COIN AND BULLION.

Third—The coin and bullion in the vaults of the two Banks thus compare on the 27th of November ult.:

Bank of England	$105,000,000
Bank of France	146,000,000

showing a greater stock of coin in the French Bank by 50 per cent than in the English Bank; that is, the latter had but two-thirds as much of the precious metals as the former, a few years ago, when the English Bank had largely strengthened its stock of gold. Before the Franco-German war, the usual amount of gold and silver in the vaults of the Bank of France was $220,000,000 to $280,000,000, while that of the Bank of England rarely exceeded $125,000,000, or scarcely half the average of the French institution.

NOTES OUTSTANDING AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

Fourth—

The notes of the Bank of England outstanding last week amounted to	$123,950,000
Notes in reserve which the Bank may issue	56,000,000
Total if all are issued	$179,950,000
Bank of France—notes outstanding	585,000,000

Within a month the Bank of France has contracted its notes by nearly $17,000,000. Before the war, in 1870, the circulation of its notes varied from $325,000,000 to $400,000,000, or about three times that of the Bank of England; whereas it has now nearly *five* times the circulation outstanding of the Bank of England.

Both Governments keep their deposits with their respective Banks, the amounts of which greatly vary, but the average of both Governments is not far from equal to each other.

ISSUES OF THE BANKS.

Fifth—The English Bank is limited to an issue of $[illegible]0,000,000 of notes on proper securities. These securities, I believe, must consist of British consols. All issue of notes in excess of the amount here stated must be based on gold, dollar for dollar. Thus the Bank held, on the 26th of November, 1873:

Of Government securities	$62,650,000
Of gold	105,000,000
Total securities	$167,650,000

But it had only ventured to let out about $124,000,000 of notes.

Before the war, the Bank of France was restricted to an issue of $440,000,000 of notes, for the protection of which the Bank was required to hold not more than 40 per cent of French 5 per cent rentes, and the remainder in coin, dollar for dollar. To make this a little clearer, suppose that, in May, 1870, the Bank of France had $400,000,000 of notes in circulation; it was entitled to hold $160,000,000 of Government rentes for the protection of that amount of circulation; but it was necessary to have also $240,000,000 of gold for the redemption of the balance of the issue; and the Bank often had more than that amount of gold in its vaults.

DEPOSITS.

Sixth—The deposits in the Bank of England, last week, were:

Government deposits	$26,000,000
Other deposits	95,000,000
Total deposits	$121,000,000

The deposits with the Bank of France, same date, were:

Government deposits	$24,250,000
Other deposits	40,400,000
Total deposits	$64,650,000

which is only a little more than half the deposits of the English Bank, on the 27th of November, ult.

When the French Government was in its extremity for money to defray the cost of the calamitous war with Germany, it applied to the Bank of France for assistance, and received, according to the late report of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, from that institution the enormous sum of 1,530,000,000 of francs, which, translated into the American vernacular, means $306,000,000. To enable the Bank to make this advance, the Government authorized it to

SUSPEND SPECIE-PAYMENTS,

and to increase its maximum issue by $1,000,000,000 of francs. The previous limit had been 2,200,000,000 francs. The Bank loaned the Government 1,530,000,000 of francs as stated, and expanded its circulation from about 1,850,000,000 of francs to the new limit of 3,200,000,000; so that, after all, it did not have to draw largely on its former resources to furnish the money. The Government made its notes a legal-tender in payment of all debts, dues, and demands, public and private. The Government pays it only 1 per cent on the loan, and engages to repay the money in eight annual installments, or "annuities" as they are called. The first one, of 200,000,000 francs, it has already paid; and the Bank has contracted its circulation to an equal amount. The Bank had on hand about $300,000,000 of gold when the war broke out; and it sold the Government nearly two-thirds of it, taking its pay in its own notes. The Government used the money to help pay the large German indemnity.

It is an astonishing fact that the notes of the Bank of France are

ALMOST AT PAR WITH GOLD,

notwithstanding the Bank has suspended specie-redemption, and has had more than $600,000,000 of its notes in circulation during the past year, and is not under legal obligation to resume for six years more. Any broker in Paris will give over 997 francs in gold for a 1,000 franc note on the Bank of France. This is less than ⅓ of 1 per cent discount.

Why are the notes of the suspended Bank of France only at a discount of ⅓ of 1 per cent, when the legal-tender notes of the United States of America are 10 per cent discount, and, a few months ago, were 13 to 15 per cent discount? The American issue of greenbacks is only three-fifths as large as the French issue of bank-notes, while the United States contains several millions more inhabitants than France; and the national debt of the former is scarcely half as large as that of the latter. The coin in the United States Treasury bears about the same proportion to the greenbacks outstanding that the coin in the Bank of France bears to its notes outstanding.

What is the explanation? I shall try to give it.

In the first place, the Bank of France is required to

RESUME SPECIE PAYMENT IN 1879.

This of itself inspires confidence in the notes among the people. In the next place, the Bank is required to contract its circulation $40,000,000 a year, beginning with 1872, and continuing at that rate until the circulation is reduced from the highest point, viz.: $640,000,000, in 1871, to $440,000,000, the former maximum, in 1879. It has already contracted its issues down to $585,000,000, being a contraction, in less than two years, of $55,000,000 of its notes. In the third place, the notes of the Bank are received in payment of all Government taxes, imposts, and excises. Duties on imports are payable in these notes. The interest on the national debt is paid with them. All the merchants and bankers of Continental nations receive them freely in payment of debts due from Frenchmen, and in the purchase of products on French account. Fourthly, France exports no gold. The balance of trade is

ALWAYS IN HER FAVOR

from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 per annum. There is always an inflow of the precious metals. The only exportation of gold from France for half a century was in the payment of the German fine. The money was procured, as described in a previous letter, by a universal subscription of the people, in which each family brought forth its hidden hoard of gold and silver, and loaned it to the Government, together with the $200,000,000 of gold furnished by the Bank. But the first installment of the indemnity had hardly been paid over to the Germans before some of it began to flow back into France, and the current has continued to increase ever since.

Since the last payment of the German demand, there has been no further drain on France from any quarter. On the contrary, $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 per month is being emptied into France. The bank has increased its stock of coin by nearly $50,000,000 during the same period in which it contracted its note circulation by $55,000,000.

Lastly, the people of France

HAVE UNLIMITED CONFIDENCE

in the solvency and integrity of the Bank of France. They have been accustomed to its notes since the time of the First Empire, seventy years ago. They have never lost a sou in their use. They have seen the notes of that bank redeemed in coin for the last sixty years; and they are morally certain that it will resume before the time fixed by the Government, in 1879. The notes are of all denominations, from a 5-franc to a 5,000-franc note. They are more portable and convenient to handle, count, and carry, than gold or silver, and more easily concealed about the person; so that there is no desire on the part of the people to exchange bank-notes for coin. People are continually bringing silver to the Bank, or its branches scattered over France, and demanding notes therefor, as they prefer the notes to the silver. The Bank in Paris, a week or two ago, paid out $5,000,000 of silver 5-franc pieces; and, in less than a week, it had received $6,000,000 of those pieces from persons demanding notes in exchange for them. A great deal of gold is offered to the Bank at a premium of 2 francs on the 1,000 francs; and at these rates the Bank is steadily strengthening its reserve of coin.

However Frenchmen may differ with each other in politics and religion, there are two things in which they all have faith alike: in the ultimate recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, and in the absolute solvency of their National Bank.

The Bank of France

IS MANAGED

by a Governor, two Deputy Governors, fifteen Regents, three Censors, and a Council composed of twelve members, which superintends the discounts. The Governor presides over the Council of Regency; and, every year, a General Council, composed of 200 of the largest stockholders, audit the accounts, and make a scrutiny into the affairs and condition of the institution.

The Bank has an

ENORMOUS SPECIAL DEPOSIT,

consisting of coin, paper securities of all kinds, wills, plate, diamonds, and other precious stones, and jewelry. For the safe keeping of these special deposits it makes a charge according to their value and the length of time. During the Commune troubles the safety-vaults of the Bank were filled with special deposits of valuables. The Commune leaders levied a forced loan on the Bank of 300,000 francs a day for the support of their cause while it lasted. The Thiers Government assumed the repayment of this confiscation; so that the Bank in the end lost nothing by the forced accommodation to the "Social Republic."

THE BANK OF FRANCE BUILDING

is very large, but not particularly handsome. It is an old building, erected 250 years ago, and appropriated to its present use by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1812. The most remarkable part of the structure is its cellars, where all the gold and silver are kept. They are dug down below the level of the Seine River, and so connected with it by a subterranean passage, or tunnel, that, in case of alarm, they can be flooded with water very rapidly, and the space above the water-level can be filled with mephitic vapors. How efficient these safeguards might prove to be on actual trial remains to be seen, as they have never been put to the test.

As stated, the Bank of France has a monopoly of the privilege of issuing notes, which

IS NOT THE CASE

with the Bank of England, as certain other banks in England have the right to issue notes to the amount of $25,000,000. Scotch banks may issue to the amount of $27,000,000, and the Bank of Ireland to the amount of $32,000,000,—making, between them, an aggregate of $84,000,000 of notes. Add this amount to the $124,000,000 of Bank of England notes now outstanding, and the total is $208,000,000 of notes, which represents the ordinary quantity of bank-notes in circulation at any one time. The amount of coin in the hands of the people, and in the private and joint-stock banks, is believed to exceed that of the notes in circulation by $100,000,000. The total active currency of Great Britain and Ireland, including both coin and notes, may be estimated to range between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000. The silver change of the Three Kingdoms is somewhere about $50,000,000. The silver in active circulation in France is thought to be about $60,000,000. All over this sum is deposited in the Bank or its branches, or hoarded by the peasants,—put in earthen crocks and concealed in the earth.

GOLD

is the common money of circulation in England on all transactions below $25, which is the smallest note (£5) the Bank of England is allowed to issue. But the Irish and Scotch Banks may issue £1 (or $5) notes; and the consequence is, that little gold circulates from hand to hand in Ireland and Scotland, as compared with what one sees in England.

In France, since the Bank suspended, gold does not circulate in current transactions, but any one can get gold who needs it by paying about ⅓ of 1 per cent premium. But most of the shops and hotels will give a stranger gold change on his bank-note by his asking for it; and most Frenchmen carry some gold pieces in their pockets. It is generally believed that the Bank will voluntarily resume

WITHIN TWO OR THREE YEARS,

and is only waiting to contract its issues to a safe point, which will be effected when the Government pays in two or three more installments on its great loan from the bank. The French are a very proud people, and cannot bear the idea that their "Grande Banque" should remain in a state of suspension a day longer than is absolutely necessary, notwithstanding its notes may circulate substantially at par; and the Directors of the Bank are actuated by similar sentiments.

The circulation of coin in Europe is about to be

CONSIDERABLY INCREASED.

The German Empire, in a very short time, will call in the circulation of silver,—all except enough for small change,—and substitute gold therefor. There is about $300,000,000 of silver, and little or no gold, in circulation in Germany. After the German Government received the French indemnity-money, it was resolved to get rid of the clumsy silver, and substitute the more portable and valuable gold coin. With this purpose in view, the Berlin Mint has been coining about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of thalers per week; and there must be now at least $200,000,000 of that coin ready for distribution. But the Government is puzzled what to do with the vast quantity of

SURPLUS SILVER.

Large shipments of it have been made to India and China, for purchase of teas and other products; but, as the people of those countries are not accustomed to the silver thaler (about a 70-cent piece), the money was received with suspicion and at a discount. But a new outlet for it has just been discovered. For a number of years the money of circulation in Austria has been Government notes, irredeemable like the American greenback, and, like it, at a bad and fluctuating discount; and the problem among Austrian financiers has been how to bring it up to coin value, and keep it there.

A few months ago, there was a great financial crisis in Austria,—as bad as that in the United States, and springing from the same fountain: inordinate and reckless stock-speculations. Stocks of all kinds had been "watered," bubbles were blown, and everybody grew suddenly rich; when, all at once, an explosion was heard, and the gas and water ran out of the stocks, and there was a fearful shrinkage of values and collapse of fortunes. Since then (July last), times have been hard in Austria, and the speculators despondent; and there has been a loud call on Hercules (the Government) for help in their distress. But what could Hercules do in such a case? He was short of money himself,—hard up as the worst stock-gambler. His notes were circulating at a discount of 10 or 12 per cent. In this dilemma the German Hercules has tendered his assistance to lift the Austrian wagon out of the quagmire in the shape of

A SILVER LOAN

of $100,000,000, at 5 per cent interest, repayable at convenience; which means never, so long as the interest is promptly paid. With this fund of silver the Government intends to redeem at least an equal amount of its outstanding depreciated notes, and hopes thereby to raise their value to par. The infusion of this coin into circulation, it is believed, will do much good in strengthening public and private credit, and restoring confidence among the people in the Government "greenbacks," by giving them a better money than irredeemable, depreciated shinplasters. The silver-loan kills two birds at one shot; for it enables Prince Bismarck to get rid of half of his troublesome surplus of silver coins, and obtain for them hereafter a good interest. The withdrawal of this amount of silver will leave a desired vacuum, to be instantly filled with recoined French gold. If the experiment works well, it is thought that Bismarck will let the Emperor Joseph have all the additional old silver thalers, florins, and groschens he holds; that he will fill him up to the ears with them. By this timely assistance it is thought that Austria will be able to resume, and that coin will once more become the common money of the people.

BUT ITALY

looks on with longing eyes. She, too, is a client and friend of Bismarck, and needs help as badly as Austria. Her money consists of irredeemable Government-shinplasters which are at a discount of 20 per cent. A silver loan of $100,000,000 from Germany would be the best kind of "poor man's strengthening-plaster" and "pain-killer;" and who knows but Dr. Bismarck may shortly prescribe the same remedy to Italy that he has to Austria, to strengthen up her back and restore her digestion? He will still have an enormous surplus of silver after supplying Austria, and he can't eat it, and he don't want to stack it up and let it lie idle, as it was made to circulate. He will, therefore, use some of his extra silver like Oakes Ames, where it will do the most good, and how can it be employed to better advantage than in helping his Italian ally, and rendering her able to take care of herself in her struggle with the Ultramontanes, and to be prepared for an assault by France when the Papal party get the upper hand in France? Should Bismarck do this, and thereby enable Italy, as well as Austria, to resume specie-payments, the demand for the precious metals for currency-purposes will be greatly increased in Europe; and silver, which has now fallen into considerable discount as compared with gold, will recover a higher value. J. M.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The year 1872 will long be remembered as one bestowing upon the husbandman the most bountiful harvest known in the history of our country,—State lines, in this case, not being the limit of Nature's gift. This crop, when gathered, was launched upon the market in such vast quantities as to demoralize it, and finally utterly break it down. Warehouses were filled to overflowing, and transportation became slow and exceedingly difficult. Of course, under all these circumstances, prices would rule low, and the margin to the producer be small and unsatisfactory. So great was the pressure in this city that all the newspapers took up the matter, advising the producer to withhold his shipments. Did this have the desired effect? By no means. But, as long as an empty car could be obtained, it was loaded and run into market, regardless of results.

When the crop was finally all sent forward, and housed on docks, in cars, bins, etc., the farmer felt happy; for had he not sent forward a larger amount of grain than ever before? But, when final accounts were rendered, the results to him were so unsatisfactory that he sought for a cause beyond his own acts. And who so guilty as those great transportation-companies which had strained every energy in supplying the urgent demand for means to move this crop? Had not their rates of freight remained the same? And, from this cause, had not their treasuries been bountifully filled; and this, too, while the price to the producer was becoming less and less? Hence, were they not monopolies? So great was the agitation on this subject that it became the chief topic of conversation, the oppressions of the companies being deemed the only and sole cause of all the farmers' troubles, and this through the medium of exorbitant charges for transportation,—the term monopolies thus far being applied only to railroads.

So persistently was this humbugging dodge played, and such a clamor was raised, as to exercise and wield an influence over the members of our Legislature. And, when a bill had been prepared which it was popularly supposed would correct this evil, it was passed without that investigation that should have been given it before receiving legislative sanction. That act has proved to be both sweeping and arbitrary in its measures, with heavy penalties attached for violations; in fine, erecting around the borders of our State a sort of Chinese wall, by establishing pro-rata rates as the rule governing transportation. Well, the law has been in operation six months, and what are the results? Is competition between lines greater, or are railroad rates less than before? And how long had this law been in operation before commerce became paralyzed from its effects? And, to relieve this pressure, is it not a fact that the Commissioners appointed under this act to enforce its measures were compelled to *stretch a point or two* in their published opinions of the rights of the railroad companies under it?

Now, it must not be forgotten that there are within our State certain localities which, by their geographical position, had become strong competing points. Take Peoria, for instance, at that time one of the most thriving and prosperous of places in our State, with different roads strongly competing for its business,—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company handling an average of fifty to sixty loaded cars from this point daily. Six weeks later, what was the number? Hardly one. Was there less produce and merchandise to be handled than before? Or were freights less? Neither; but this road, hauling a greater distance than others, could not comply with the terms of the law, and receive a share of the public patronage. Did the framers of this act hope to benefit the producer by cutting off competition, and establishing certain longitudinal lines beyond which traffic should be subject to certain pro-rata or additional rates? And what can be said of Peoria can be said of dozens of other localities.

Of late, the Anti-Monopolists have another point at issue,—and this time with some show of truth: They now claim that the agricultural element have been the prime movers in this whole system of internal improvements; that their original subscriptions to stock have been the corner-stone upon which the whole railroad-fabric had been erected; that, having honestly paid their subscriptions, they are entitled to a voice in the management of the enterprises built upon the strength of their capital and business-support; that, by a system of contracts, construction-companies, issuing of bonds, &c., the rights of the original stockholders have become void as to representation; and that these enterprises, built upon their strength, have, through a management foreign to their interest, become such monopolies, and bear upon the producing interest with such a weight, as to necessitate a general and united organization. To this the reply is, that the present Railroad law accomplishes no beneficial results; destroys competition by establishing a pro-rata rate from which deviation becomes impossible; benefits no interest, but becomes embarrassing and oppressive to all. Inter-State commerce can bear less restrictions than any other branch of American enterprise; and although, by this Anti-Monopoly organization, every vote in this State might be controlled, its members could not hope to pass an act with a retroactive clause reaching the cases now complained of. If, then, the present law has accomplished no good results, why not repeal it, or so amend it as to throw open the doors to the most active competition?

The conditions of all sections of the State are not alike, and the same general freight-tariff will not answer in all cases. Its effects would be to build up one enterprise at the expense of another, and certain localities at the expense of others; and from *other sources* would soon come complaints of "unjust discrimination."

At the time these complainants subscribed for stock in these railroad enterprises, or voted aid thereto, the law was as ample to protect their interest as now; and if, from any cause, they become convinced of fraud or deception, it was both their right and duty to appeal to the courts, which were at all times ready to take immediate cognizance of acts of oppression. And, if they did not know their rights as stockholders, why did they become subscribers before investigation, unless the secret of their action lies in the hope that, as a financial transaction, this investment would return to "some forty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold?" And who shall say, in view of the rapid rise and increase of values in our State, this result has not already been accomplished? C. C. MERRICK.

THE TIPPERARY FUND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to correct some errors contained in an editorial comment in last Monday's TRIBUNE. It proposed to "give the curious results in this city of the efforts to raise what is known as the Tipperary Fund." It said that, "Something more than a year ago, there was an election in Tipperary, in which the Irish candidate was defeated by a Britisher." The facts are, there were two elections—the first in 1869, in which the "Britisher" was defeated by O'Donovan Rossa, who was at the time a captive in an English prison for having essayed to subvert foreign rule in Ireland. He was unconstitutionally voted out of Parliament by the House of Commons, at the instance of Gladstone, the Premier. A new election was ordered, when Charles J. Kickham, of Mullinahone,—another distinguished and convicted rebel against England—was put forward, and virtually elected, though denied the seat.

THE TRIBUNE also stated that there "were only about 1,100 voters in Tipperary; and that the defeated candidate incurred expenses amounting to £40,000." The fact is, neither candidate lost a cent by the contests,—the people, as was their duty, assuming all the cost.

The amount sought by me in this country is a debt due to a patriotic gentleman named Rowe, who lent the Nationalists of Tipperary a large sum of money to carry on the contests. It is a grave mistake that the cost of collecting $2,119.75 was $1,585.10, as $1,180 was sent to Ireland on the 12th of February last. My entire expenses, from the moment I set foot in America till my return to Ireland, will not come to $1,200. This, in my opinion, is a small expenditure when it is considered that I have been here since the 2d of July, 1872; and that I have traveled through many States of the Union, and British America. The entire amount drawn by me from the Chicago Treasurer was but $205. The statement of THE TRIBUNE, that the only result of the year's work was $534.65, is manifestly unjust to me. That amount is in the hands of the Treasurer, in addition to the $1,180 sent to Ireland. THOMAS P. O'CONNOR.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE PLOW-MANUFACTURERS AND THE FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the *Prairie Farmer* of Nov. 29 we find the following resolution, taken from the plow-manufacturers' circular lately published in Chicago, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That we will sell no plows to Farmers' Clubs or Granges, except at retail prices; but we recommend our agents in all localities to sell to parties wishing to buy largely for cash, at rates as much reduced as the expenses incident to doing business will permit.

At a meeting of Paradise Grange, No. 604, the following resolutions were adopted, and requested to be published in the *Prairie Farmer* and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Resolved, That we will not deal with agents or middlemen under any circumstances.

Resolved, That we will not patronize any manufacturing company which refuses to sell to us except at retail prices.

Resolved, That we indorse the resolution passed by the State Grange on this subject.

Resolved, That we respectfully request all the Granges and Farmers' Clubs in this State to take similar action on this subject.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be published in the *Prairie Farmer* and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

SAMUEL CLAYTON, Master.

Tale of a Spittoon—A Side Scene at a New York Theatre.

From the New York Sun.

On Wednesday night Lord Talbot, the second son of the Duke of Sutherland, visited the Union Square Theatre to witness the performance of "Led Astray."

He was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Stone, the son of the great American banker in Paris, one other gentleman of prominence in New York society, and two ladies. The party were seated in the private proscenium-box of Mr. Sheridan Shook.

In the second act, while Mr. Burroughs, as the *Baron*, was avowing his love for the *Countess* (Miss Rose Eytinge), Mr. Stone picked up a spittoon in the box, and coolly reached out and sat it on the stage nearly in front of the performers.

This act was greeted with cries of "Shame" from the audience, and the ladies in the box shrank back from the indignant looks of the people.

At the fall of the curtain, as our reporter was informed by Mr. Shook, he sent a message to Mr. Stone, requesting him to come to the office of the Union Square Hotel, which adjoins the lobby of the theatre. Mr. Shook there asked Mr. Stone for an explanation of his conduct. The latter in turn inquired of Mr. Shook who he was, and added, "You can't go anywhere in this country but what you find spittoons."

Mr. Shook replied that the act was an insult to the audience and the company, and characterized the author of it as a blackguard. Mr. Stone made an impertinent retort, whereupon Mr. Shook seized hold of his nose and pulled it until the blood flowed, at the same time applying his boot to the gentleman. Mr. Stone subsequently made an apology, after which he returned to his box, where he remained through the play.

Marriage of the Duke of Hamilton.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 9.

Kimbolton Castle is at present the scene of a brilliant gathering to celebrate the nuptials of the Duke of Hamilton and Lady Mary Montague, eldest daughter of the Duke of Manchester. Among the distinguished guests are the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Duchess of Hamilton, Princess Monaco, Prince Louis Esterhazy, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Blanche Somerset, Earl and Countess of Sandwich, Earl of Gosford, Lord Ossulston, Baron Detwyll, the Hon. H. Bourke, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., and others. Lady Mary's trousseau and bridal presents were exhibited yesterday in the White Hall, and were inspected by numerous persons. Among the bridal gifts is a valuable Indian shawl, by the Queen; a gold brooch, surmounted with coronet and bearing the Empress' medallion likeness, by the Empress of Germany; an enamel and gold-mounted photographic frame, and His Majesty's likeness, by the Emperor of Germany; an antique cross, set with precious stones, by the Prince and Princess of Wales; a set of crystal studs, set in gold, by the Prince and Princess Edward, of Saxe-Weimar; a gold bracelet by Prince Esterhazy, and a diamond bracelet of several thousand pounds' value by the Duke of Hamilton's Lanarkshire tenantry. There are other costly presents by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and members of the family, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Granville, Baroness Lionel Rothschild, Lord Ossulston, Earl and Countess of Sandwich, Countess of Tankerville, Marchioness of Westminster, Countess of Westmoreland, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Earl and Countess of Aylesford, Duchess of Abercorn, etc.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RANDOLPH-ST., 25X184 FT., NORTH front, between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDED by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON MICHIGAN and Wabash-av., south of limits. THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 28x44 feet, east front, 52 feet north of Randolph-st. The most remarkable and best lease in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF ITS CASH VALUE, and three years' time for near half of purchase money, very fine residence lots near Lake Shore Drive and south of Lincoln Park. V 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—THREE-STORY and basement stone front house, on Michigan-av. Only $700, if taken soon. LORD & EISENHART, 12 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50 OR 100 BY 181 feet, on the south-west cor Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, n e cor Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEDGWICK-ST.—A TWO-STORY frame house and store below, 6 rooms above and lot 25x104, west front on Sedgwick and east front on Market near Schiller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, n e cor Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CENTRAL Park and N. W. Car Shop lots. Owner must have money to meet his paper Jan. 1, 1874. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av; parties wishing to build. No money required down; would furnish some money to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—25x110 ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., NORTH of Thirtieth-st., $1,500; 25x100 on Indiana-st., east of Robey-st., $1,150. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON ADAMS AND JACKSON-sts., at $800 each, or $5,000 for whole. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—80 ACRES IN SEC. 19, 38, 14, on line Chicago & Illinois River Railroad. 20 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 14; Danville & Vincennes Railroad ground and depot upon this land.
9 acres fronting the South Park and Prairie, Calumet, and Indiana-avs.
225 feet, Prairie-av., northwest corner Forty-ninth-st.
2½ acres on Vincennes Road and Forty-third-sts.
Some very fine bargains that must pay largely.
HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—CHOICE residence lots on this fine avenue (100 feet wide) at low prices and on easy terms. Oakwood is just outside of the south city limits, and is the northern connecting link between Grand and Drexel boulevards. For investment or improvement, there is no property on the South Side which offers greater inducements. The land is high and beautiful, and the location unsurpassed for convenience and general attractiveness. Now is the time to secure a real bargain. Please call for a plat of the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; also, several houses, cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—285 FEET AT A TREmendous bargain, cheaper than any acre property on the market; location the best in Englewood, surrounding improvements costing over $80,000, adds greatly to the value of this property. The positive assurance that this property will be supplied with lake water by July next, insures a rapid advance of 50 to 75 per cent over present prices. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40 ACRES, being southwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 17, Town 37, Range 14, east of the 3d p. m. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND LOTS, acres and blocks at a bargain; small payments down, balance on long time; or I will trade real estate at cash figures, for first-class furniture, marble-mantels, dry goods, hardware, carpeting, &c. C. E. BROWNE. Call from 2 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF DESIRABLE acre-property in and around South Chicago, where subdivisions can be made and easily sold out; can sell from 10 to 40 acres in a body. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—40 LOTS ON SHERman, Union, and Wallace-sts., convenient to the Stock Yards; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply every morning, between 8 and 11 a. m., J. SEBOR, at Stock Yards Exchange.

FOR SALE—RIVER PARK LOTS AT 50 PER CENT less than cash prices to parties who build. SAYLES & WALKER, Proprietors, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD THIS WEEK—THE LAST one of those beautiful cottages at Desplaines, 12 miles from city limits, for $1,000, as follows: $100 down and $25 a month, or $200 down and $15 a month, or $300 down and $10 a month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH CHICAGO—LOTS AND acre property: a desirable bargain. THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, 160 ACRES, NEAR DUNTON, Cook County, Ill. Also lands in Polk County, Iowa. Very cheap. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 12, Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—75 TO 100 FEET ON MONROE, ADAMS or Jackson-sts., between Ashland-av. and Wood-st. Must be a bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE NORTH Side, south of Lincoln Park and east of Clark-st.; house to contain 9 or 10 rooms, and modern improvements. Price not more than $7,000. Address, stating location, price, terms, &c., T 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON West Side, in exchange for 10 acres near Humboldt Park. A fine piece for subdivision. J. BUTTERFIELD, 133 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, VALUE FOUR TO six thousand dollars. Will pay in city lots and assured notes. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN CITY OR suburbs. Will pay in suburban lots; free from incumbrance. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURtis, a 14-room marble-front house, with modern improvements; good brick barn. Rent low to a good party. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 16, 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT $35 PER MONTH TO A DESIRAble tenant, new story frame house, 8 rooms, on West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—1240 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., $55. M. W. CASE, M. D., 829 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE 9-ROOM HOUSES, MARble mantels, bay window, hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-trays, &c.; will be rented cheap to a desirable tenant; corner Harrison and Robey-sts. I. A. WATSON, 349 Warren-av. Open to-day. Rent, $40.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, ALSO AN UNFURnished, 6-room cottage. Apply No. 823 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping. Inquire at 222 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—SMALL, NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, on West Side. Would reserve room for use of furniture. References required. Address U 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR SIX-ROOM COTTAGE-HOUSES, on Twenty-seventh-st., near Garibaldi. Almost new. $15 per month. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONLY $15 TILL MAY; 6 NICE ROOMS, new house; lake water; Carroll-st., 2 blocks from Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 52.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ALCOVE AND BACK SECond-story suite rooms, unfurnished, Dearborn-st., near Ontario; with board if desired. P, 45 Michigan-av., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS WITH CLOSETS, convenient for housekeeping for a small family. Apply at 796 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, or would do for 2, 3, or 4 young men for sleeping-rooms; a front room cheap, at 107 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for ladies or gentlemen, at No. 85 South Peoria-st., $2 to $4 per week.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN find first-class rooms at panic prices, at 827 Prairie-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON FIRST-class street on West Side; one of the best skylights in city; fine entrance, rooms, etc.; rent till May very low. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, NO. 189 TWENTY-SECOND-st., suitable for a grocery or tea store. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 DWELLINGS, FROM $40 to $65 per month. Also, 2 cottages for good tenants. E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BILLIARD TABLE, SMALL, 4½x9 ft., for the use of two gentlemen in a private family. Apply or address, McC, 211 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM with a private family. References exchanged. Address P 94 Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A. NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price, $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, TO MANUfacture first-class mechanics' tools, patented June 21, 1873; used by every carpenter, millwright, and machinist; one acquainted with the hardware trade preferred. References and explanations can be obtained at 159 North Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

160 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; first-class board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

447 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR two. Everything first class.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board. References required.

986 INDIANA-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED AND very pleasant front room for two; first-class board; terms reasonable; call early.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS WITH BOARD IN PRIvate family, avenue near Twenty-second-st. Address D 97, Wabash-av.

West Side.

2 PARK-ROW—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND single rooms, with board, at panic prices.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—WELL FURNISHED FRONT parlor and plain board, with fuel and lights, for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen, at low rate; furnished room and board for two gentlemen at $5 per week each.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, SINgle or en suite, with or without board.

50 SOUTH ANN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with board, furnished or unfurnished. House first class. Day boarders accommodated.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE furnished front room, suitable for man and wife or two gents. Hot and cold water, bath room off, house heated throughout by furnace.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with or without board; house first-class; terms to suit the times.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS with board and fire, from $6 to $8 per week. Day board, $4.

298 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT furnished or unfurnished bedrooms to rent, with or without board, in private family. Reference required.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—SUITE OF SOUTH front rooms, with board; suitable for a family or three gentlemen.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, unfurnished, or will furnish, with board; also one room with large closet; modern improvements; small family.

North Side.

70 NORTH LaSALLE-ST.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen can have nicely furnished front rooms at $6 per week each, including fire and light; also single rooms.

101 AND 103 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER INDIana. Henry Klique's first-class European Boarding House. Very pleasant rooms. Terms six and seven dollars per week.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every particular.

DE FORREST HOUSE, 172 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie—A new and comfortable hotel with southern exposure, hot and cold water, bath-room, and all modern conveniences; table first-class; references required.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, ON THE SITE of the old St. James, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s grand retail establishment, is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel has the finest and most central location of any hotel in the city, is run for the moderate and popular sum of $2.50 per day; day-board, $6 per week; and is unsurpassed in all its appointments. Parties who have engaged rooms will please occupy them at once, as applications are numerous, and we cannot hold rooms. GEO. E. GARDNER & CO., Prop'rs.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a quiet, private family, convenient to Van Buren-st. cars. V 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board and one or two unfurnished rooms in a strictly private family; location West Side. Address C 23, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN REQUIRE BOARD VICINITY of 12th or Maxwell. Two sleeping rooms, one should be eligible for sitting-room. Terms moderate. Address Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM, DOING A GOOD paying business, for sale; best location on the South Side; owner going East. Address U 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP, CHEAP FOR cash, on account of trouble in the family. Inquire at 181 South Jefferson-st.

HARDWARE STOCK OF ABOUT $7,000, AT Dwight, Ill., for sale at a bargain, to close out assignment. An old stand with good trade. This is a chance not often offered. Apply at Dwight, or 175 and 177 Lake-st., Chicago, to C. W. BELDEN, Assignee.

I WILL SELL TO-DAY, AT A BARGAIN, THE stock of confectionery, fancy goods, and cigars, 43 Randolph-st. Two plated show-cases, and everything about it clean, fresh, and attractive. Rent, $1 a day, and plenty of business. Price, $500; part on time. I have two stores, and can't run it.

MEAT MARKET FOR $200. COST $500. WILL sell for $200 cash, balance on time. Everything in complete running order. Good trade; must get out of business; cheap rent. If you want a bargain address Y 2, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESTAURANTS IN THE city for sale, on a principal street, near a prominent corner; taking from $50 to $100 per day; good reasons. Apply to M. G. TOWNSEND, 124 Clark-st., Room 13.

THE ENTIRE OR HALF-INTEREST IN A VERY desirable and well-paying store for sale; small amount of cash down. Apply at 115 Twenty-second-st., city.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN PRAIRIE-AV. STAGE, PORTEmonnaie, containing small amount of money. Inquire at No. 5 State-st.

FOUND—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, on Monday on Wabash-av.; watch corresponds to one advertised to be left at N. Matson & Co. The finder, John Long, applied at N. Matson & Co., but could get no information about it. Apply at Mrs. Archie's, 44 Fourth-st., where you shall find the person who found it.

FOUND—IN WABASH STAGE, YESTERDAY P. m., a lady's silk umbrella. J. C. G., 911 Wabash-av.

LOST—LYNX MUFF LEFT IN TWENTY-NINTH-st. 'bus at Eighteenth-st., 7 o'clock last evening. Liberal reward for its return to 855 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH INST., A GOLD locket containing a gentleman's likeness. The finder will please address U 34, Tribune office, and receive a liberal reward.

LOST—MONDAY, ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Union and Morgan-sts., a gold ear-ring. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving same at Room 6, 133 West Madison-st.

LOST—NEAR CORNER OF MAY AND FULTON sts., a young Newfoundland slut; black, with white spot on throat; reward by returning to 43 North May-st.

LOST—A SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN IN LINcoln Park, or on North Dearborn-st. The finder will be well rewarded by returning it to No. 43 Delaware Place, between State and Cass-sts.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, 23D INST., ABOUT 5 o'clock, on Madison-st. car, a dark leather pocket-book, containing a $50 bill and a small amount of scrip; also a few other items of but little value. A liberal reward will be paid to the party returning it to the owner, at 333 West Washington-st. Mrs. MURRAY.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND SLUT, FROM No. 10 Taylor-st., yesterday morning. A liberal reward for its return. S. J. FAHLBUSCH.

STRAYED—FROM THE PREMISES, 1163 STATE-st., one bright red cow, curly hair, short horns, and white face. Whoever will return said cow shall be liberally rewarded. A. A. LIBBY.

TAKEN UP—A BLACK MARE; OWNER CAN have the same by proving property and paying charges. Carpenter Shop, 42 East Twelfth-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, THURSDAY AFTERnoon, 11th inst., a large English coach dog, thickly spotted, answers to the name of "Spotty," or "Andy." Return to 492 Wabash-av., or to Uhlich House, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE NEW AND SECOND-hand buggies left, for sale cheap to close out. FLETCHER & LAZEAR, Commission in Carriages, 122 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS PORTland cutters at southwest corner of Franklin and Quincy-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TWO-SEATED SLEIGH, pole and shaves, cheap for cash, at HAIDE & O'BRIEN'S, 773 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CONVERTIBLE ONE OR TWO-seated cutter, made by J. Goold & Co., Albany, N. Y.; has been used but a few times, and is in perfect order; can be seen at the livery stable of STONE & WILLIAMS, Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av.

I WINTER HORSES AT GEO. W. GAGE'S PAcific Stock Farm, and keep them in driving condition, at $10 per month. GILBERT LACY.

SLEIGHS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—THE BEST VAriety of cutters in the city; also one splendid wolf robe at CONNELLY'S Carriage Manufactory, 175 West Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIGHT WAGON OR BUGGY for a heavy draft horse. Apply to RAE BROTHERS, 148 and 150 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD TOP BUGGY FOR cash; one not over one year in use, and in perfect order. Address U 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES AND BUGGIES IN EXchange for real estate and personal property at 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE.

BUILDERS ATTENTION!—WE WISH TO EXchange 110x100 feet, southwest corner of Cottage-place and Thirty-first-st., for the erection of buildings. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

I WILL PAINT FINE PORTRAITS OR LANDscapes in exchange for unincumbered real estate. Address ARTIST, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN EQUITY OF $6,000 IN WAbash-av property, near Fifty-fifth-st., and cash for acre property. 12 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, A FEW States under a valuable minor patent; can be handled profitably by manufacturers or speculators. Call on or address "Patentee," Northwestern Inventors' Exchange, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

TO EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM NEAR ST. JOSEPH, Mich. Value, $15,000, for city or suburban property, on stock, farm or merchandise. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD ROAD HORSE OR double-express rig for piano. Address V 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—JET JEWELRY, fancy and millinery goods, for four or five horses. Address V 5, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A BRAN NEW PARLOR SUIT FOR SALE AT half price. Plated caster spoon-holder, etc., at a bargain. Residence, 443 Michigan-av.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS WILL SELL AT PRIVATE sale, for the next six days, a full assortment of goods appertaining to the wants of everybody; and will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, a complete stock of household goods, notions, &c., at their salesrooms, No. 63 South Canal-st. Liberal advances made on consignments.

TWO BEDROOM SETS AND CARPETS FOR realty, board or on installments. Address U 8, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WITH $5,000. WILL pay 10 per cent and good salary. Address R 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ON OR BEFORE Jan. 1, that can loan employers $3,000 to $5,000 on the best of real estate security. Good position, good salary. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, to take complete charge of a set of double-entry books and do collecting. A permanent situation to the right man. Must commence Jan. 1. Address, stating salary, which must be low, U 1, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER TO take an excellent gallery on the West Side. See advertisement "Gallery to Rent."

WANTED—FOREMAN IN A WOOD WORKING establishment; must be accustomed to running machinery; also, would prefer one that is a practical cabinetmaker. Address T 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-CARVER. J. A. WAIT & CO., 35 South Union-st.

WANTED—TEN UPHOLSTERERS FROM FOUR to six weeks. Apply this morning to B. S. DOWNER, furniture department E. F. Holister & Co., 117 and 119 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAGON BLACKSMITHS, woodworkers, painters, and bookkeeper, to work on co-operative plan. Apply to H. THOMPSON, 121 South Franklin-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions and acquainted with care of horses, at low wages for this winter, at 142 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE young man made $47 last week; one man sold 83 boxes in one day; a mechanic cleared $21 in three days. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—500 WOODCHOPPERS, IMMEDIATEly, at 49 Market-st. Also 50 teams to haul wood.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell a new article, something that has never been before the public. Eureka Manufacturing Company, 145 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR ARTICLES EVerywhere. Pays $3 to $10 daily. Also, parties wanted to supply agents in every State. Liberal inducements. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PORTER. APPLY immediately at the St. Julien Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 1223 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, at 48 Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK at 83 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl to take care of a little boy, at 822 Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WASHERS AND one starcher. Hawthorne's Laundry, 983 Fifth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN, AGED 31 years, just arrived in this city, speaking German, French, English, and Italian, would like to have occupation of any kind in a mercantile business; can give a few hundred dollars security. Address T 91 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN SUPPORT wife, baby, and the old folks; am 23 years old, smart, active, and acquainted with the city. Address T 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MASONIC—A BROTHER formerly in good circumstances, now, through long illness, and other causes, destitute, and with a large family dependant on him, solicits employment in any capacity, clerical or manual. Work wanted, not relief; good references. Shall I have a Happy New Year? Address V 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work under instructions in harness and saddle shop; has had two years' experience on fine work; salary no object. Address V 81, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman; best of reference furnished. Address T 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. No. 250 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. Apply at 250 Twenty-second-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAPABLE YOUNG GERman lady of fine education, but limited knowledge of English, wishes a home in an American family, where she could make herself useful either with sewing, light housework, or teaching German or French if desired, in exchange for her board. Address T 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DECIDEDLY CHEAP—CHRISTMAS presents. New and fine goods.
A handsome seal-skin muff and boa for $15; store ... $50.
A lynx muff and boa for $8.
A French ermine muff and collar for $5.
A child's set of furs for $2—all bran new and perfect.
A handsome silver-plated dinner caster for $4; store price, $10.
Also, card receiver, spoon-holder, &c.
Residence: 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE IMPORTED HUNTING DOG, full breed and well trained, cheap, on account of no room. Apply at JOHNSTONE HOUSE, West Madison-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—500 TONS LACKAWANNA COAL AT summer prices; will be delivered within 36 hours after ordered. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 SETS LADIES AND CHILDREN'S fine furs at less than manufacturers' cost, consisting of mink, seal, lynx, ermine, Astrachan, squirrel, Alaska, sable, etc., etc.; these furs must be sold this week to realize money loaned on them; will sell single sets, or close out the lot. Room 1, up stairs, 185 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A LARGE circus canvas, 120 feet round top, with all its equipments complete. Address O 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CLUSTER DIAMOND rings, one set mink furs, and two grosgrain silk dress patterns, very cheap. Room 2, 123 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

I WANT $7,000 FOR ONE YEAR FOR WHICH I will pay 10 per cent and 5 per cent commission, secured on first-class unimproved inside property worth $20,000. Address FRANK W, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Laesen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES ON leased land, and other good collaterals, at No. 145 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL AMOUNTS—$1,000 TO $4,000—on choice city property, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR TWO YEARS; WILL give 12 per cent per annum, and give first-class real estate security. Address O 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 YEARS, ON IMPROVED property. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS; ALSO SMALL sums for short time. ENOCH HOWARD & CO., Room 2 McCormick Block.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 4 OR 6 MONTHS, ON first-class security. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 AND $1,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMproved city property for one year. A. M. RITT, 19 Major Block.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS, to a first-class party with inside improved property. Principals only dealt with. Address JOB, care Carrier No. 20.

$40,000 IN HAND TO LOAN FOR FIVE years on inside property. Address V 91, Tribune office, stating securities, and where an interview may be had.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 160-ACRE HOMESTEAD AND 3 TOWN LOTS free to members of our colony. No irrigation. Railroad fare only $16; membership only $25. For circular, call on H. B. STEVENS, 169 East Madison-st.

A SOCIAL PARTY WILL BE GIVEN CHRISTMAS night, at North Market Hall, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.; tickets, $1, admitting lady and gent, to be had at 55 West Quincy-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL, WATER power preferred, for which I will exchange good Chicago residence property, unencumbered, and cash. Address V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY OF CLEARING A cellar of debris, and take pay in old brick. Address W 21, Tribune office.

$25,000—AN ACTIVE MAN HAS this sum to put into some good business—manufacturing, industrial, or farming. Address, with full particulars, R. BREWER, 17 State-st., New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER MACHINE FOR A CHRISTMAS present from the old established Singer office, 314 South Halsted-st. Terms easy. Office open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing, at 124 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1. Call and see the easiest way to get a sewing-machine.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 126 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

RELIEF.

The Daily Work of the Relief and Aid Society.

Stories of the Applicants, and How They Are Received.

What the Society Is Doing--Demands for High Wages.

The work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has been very busily carried on during the past few days, the number of applicants Monday who received assistance being 197, and Tuesday 196. A rush was looked forward to as likely to take place yesterday, but no such event happened, the needy of the community having either decided to go without Christmas dinner, or to get it up without the aid of the Relief Society. A TRIBUNE reporter spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon in looking into the workings of the Relief and Aid Society. Seated beside Mr. Hawkes, the Superintendent he was able to appreciate fully the true value of the claims for aid as presented, and judge correctly of the way in which they are disposed of.

One of the first cases he saw was that represented by a boy named Larssen, who called on behalf of his mother, who was kept at home, unable to work, on account of a sick baby. In a minute the Superintendent had got answers to the questions, "What is your name?" "Where do you live?" "Did you ever get help before?" "Where did you live at the time the previous help was afforded?" The last question being satisfactorily answered, a record-clerk was referred to, who, in a few seconds, produced the papers which described the Larssen family, their residence, the nature and reason of their affliction, and the different occasions at which various relief has been afforded. "Why," said the Superintendent, "quite recently I gave you $15 and a ton and a half of coal." The boy responded with the story about the unemployed mother and the sick baby, and the Superintendent looked more carefully through the Larssen document. Suddenly he asked the question, "Does your mother use her sewing-machine at all?" The boy stated that she was willing to do so, but was unable to procure work. Then the Superintendent promised to procure work for her, and have a lady visit her home. In accordance with his decision in the case, he threw the Larssen papers over to a record-clerk, and said "Have this case revisited," and rang the bell for the next relief-seeker.

This was a well-to-do-looking Irish woman of about 30, who showed a decided inclination to weep, as she represented how "she had runned behind entirely and hadn't a bite in her house for Christmas day." A lady visitor was instructed to call upon her, and the bell sounded for another pauper to approach. In the meantime one of the ladies doing duty in the other end of the room came up, and stated that she had just been interviewed by a barber who had that day come from the County Hospital. The man was willing and ready to work, but wanted $8 to give him a start. The Superintendent promised that the money should be forthcoming as soon as the barber produced a satisfactory letter, stating that he was able and willing to work, as represented. Then Mrs. Johnson, who had been waiting and whispering in the background, approached the Superintendent and was at once recognized by him as a woman whose child the Society had buried a few days ago. She recounted her sorrows amid a shower of sobs, which the Superintendent's gentle persuasions only partially assuaged. She had tried to get coal, but could not, and her house was "awful cold." She was made comparatively happy by a note to the County Agent requesting a grant of coal, and an order on the Society for a five-dollar bill.

Then came a well-clad, handsome, intelligent young man, of about 25 years of age. He had never been helped before, and, as there was no suffering in his case,—lack of employment being the only trouble,—he was provided with a note of introduction to the County Agent, to whom such cases rightfully belong.

The bell sounded again, and a blue-eyed German lad hobbled up to the desk. Through the medium of an interpreter, the Superintendent learned that the cause of the preternatural development of the left knee, to which the lad constantly pointed, was rheumatism. He was at once ordered to be taken up to the German Society's rooms, with a recommendation that he be taken to the County Hospital.

The next applicant was a Mrs. John O'Gorman, who stated that she had lived five years in Chicago and was a sufferer by the fire. She had two sick children at home, and did not relish the prospect of a Christmas day without any food in the house to supply them with. Her home was on Ashland avenue, about five miles from the Relief Society's office. This was too far to send a visitor in time to have a report on the merits of the case during the day, so the Superintendent, acting upon an instruction which orders that, in cases of doubt, the applicant should receive the benefit, ordered her to be paid $2. The Rev. Laird Collier, who was watching the proceedings very closely, challenged this action of the Superintendent, saying that he thought the money ought not to be given on such a slight foundation as the story the woman had told. The Superintendent argued the point, however, and showed that it would be impossible to have a report on the case in time, and that if he was erring in the matter, he did so on the side of charity. An argument of this nature was satisfactory, and the decision passed without further challenge.

A Mrs. Bockhelser and child were the next applicants. It was easy to see from the comfortable way in which she sat down in the applicant's chair that she was old in the business. She complained that her husband, a tailor by trade, had been out of employment for months. She had been on the county books, but the County Agent refused her assistance, on the ground that she had been burned out by the fire, and therefore had a right to look for help to the Chicago Aid Society. The Superintendent looked into her case, and finally decided to give her $5. She smiled her acknowledgments, and said, "Can't you give me a little clothing, a pair of shoes, or something else?" with a tremendous emphasis on the last two words. The Superintendent said "No" very quietly, and bade her withdraw for the next comer, who proved to be a Mrs. John Robinson, a decent but woe-begone-looking woman of about 30 years of age. She complained of a sick husband. The Superintendent hunted up her case, and, finding it to be a worthy one, ordered her to receive $10 cash, a ton of coal, and an order for her husband to be removed into the Alexian Hospital.

The next applicant was one Krauss, a single man of about 40 years of age, with a Lazarus-like air pervading him throughout. His answer to the Superintendent's query as to what was the matter was very brief, being comprised in two words, "I'm poor." A few questions, however, made him more communicative, and he acknowledged that he was subject to fits, and had severely hurt his back by falling recently while in one. The Superintendent said he was afraid all he could do for the applicant was to lodge him in the Home of the Friendless until Friday, when he could be removed to the County Hospital. The man was quite easy to please, apparently, as he rejoined, "Well, that's good enough; anywhere will do for me. You see, to-morrow is Christmas, and I have nothing to eat." In the course of a little conversation, the applicant stated that he had hitherto lived with a brother in the city, but that the latter was too poor to support him. The Superintendent gave orders that a visitor should call at the brother's house and ascertain what the condition of his affairs was before the applicant was sent to the County Hospital.

The next arrival was a quite well-dressed woman, who stated that she had been a boarding-house keeper, but that, since the hard times, all her boarders had left her. She didn't expect to obtain relief, but thought that if a little coal was allowed her it would come in very handy. A reference to the records showed that the woman was a keeper of a disreputable house, and had trained no less than three of her daughters, said to be beautiful girls, to lives of infamy. In accordance with her expectations, she did not get any relief, but it was quietly intimated that her departure without further explanations was desirable.

The day being an unusually light one,—the lightest one for months, in fact,—the interviewing of applicants was over by 4 o'clock. A subsequent chat with Mr. Hawkes brought out the opinion that there is more smoke than fire about the tales of extreme destitution which are going round the city. He thinks that many men who are out of work could get it, but at reduced wages. In support of this statement, he said that a few days ago he sent sixteen unemployed men to where they could get work. Of these, fifteen came right back because they were offered only $1.50 per day, their price being $2. The average help afforded by the Society each day is $1,000 in cash and from thirty to forty tons of coal. There is a great reluctance on the part of the unemployed to go to the country. As the Rev. Laird Collier said at the time, "The irresistible fascination of the city, which I can well understand, keeps all these people here." There is no doubt that the sooner this fascination loses its irresistible qualities the better for city, and country, and relief societies, and county-agents. A valuable addition to the Relief Society's work has been the starting last Monday week of an institution which was strenuously advocated in THE TRIBUNE during the earlier part of the winter, namely, the free lodging-house for men on the northwest corner of Clark and Harrison streets. This has been so successful that the managers have determined to open another on the West Side in a few days. And further; in addition to the night's shelter, they intend to give the refugee, before he starts out in the cold morning, a bowl of hot coffee and a piece of bread. Thus goes on the work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, day by day.

MICHIGAN.

Convention of Superintendents of the Poor--Propositions for the Relief of the Indigents Discussed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 24.—The State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor met last evening, pursuant to a call. Forty-one Superintendents were present, and twenty-two counties represented. A committee was appointed to draft a form of blanks to be used, and to suggest topics for discussion. The subject for last evening was, "How Shall Temporary Relief Be Used?" Mr. Morse said that the City of Adrian had paid $8,000 for the relief of the destitute, and that this fund might be used for political and other unjustifiable purposes. Superintendents were frequently imposed upon.

Mr. Kipp said the safest way was to recommend them to go to the poor-house.

Mr. Hyde, of Calhoun, said that was their plan,—to get as many as possible in the poorhouse.

The Convention met this morning, and J. I. Mead presented a form of petition to the Legislature for a more stringent prohibitory liquor-law, making sellers liable to the County Supervisors for support, and also a law for a form of blank books to be used. Adjourned to the second Tuesday in February, 1874.

DAVENPORT.

A Hotel Waiter Falls Heir to $1,000,000--Protection Against Fire.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 24.—A hotel waiting-girl of this city, named Mrs. McQuade, has fallen heir to an estate in Ireland worth over $1,000,000. The estate has been in chancery for about fifty years, and it is just now it has been settled who is to have it. The maiden name of the heiress was Kate Stewart. She married a hotel-clerk here a short time ago, who in company with his wife goes to Ireland to claim the fortune.

The Water Works of this city, which have been building during the past season, were put in operation to-day for the first time. The Fire Department of the city will be entirely reorganized, and a system of Fire Alarm Telegraph to cost $10,000 will be put in.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Barnes, of Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 24.—Capt. W. W. Barnes, a leading lumberman and old settler, died here this afternoon, aged 56. The deceased was largely engaged in lumbering and boat-building on the Fox and Mississippi Rivers.

The Hon. Jay Mayham, of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 24.—The Hon. Jay Mayham, a prominent lawyer of this city, and for four years County Judge, died at Denver City on the 23d inst.

John S. Hopkins, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—John S. Hopkins, reputed the wealthiest citizen of Baltimore, died this morning, aged 79 years. In March last Mr. Hopkins gave property valued at $4,000,000 to found a free hospital for indigent sick, connected with which is a training school for nurses. He also made ample provision for a Home for colored orphans, and set apart 15,000 shares of Baltimore & Ohio Railway stock, valued at $2,000,000, to found a university on his Clifton estate. Mr. Hopkins was unmarried.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Ordinance of the Omaha City Council Tested in the Courts--Coal-Dealers Must Use the City Scales.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—The City Council here passed an ordinance three months ago requiring coal-dealers to weigh over the city scales, and pay a city weighmaster 10 cents for each load. The dealers combined, and appealed a test case. Chief Justice Lake to-day decided that the ordinance is valid, and that a dealer is liable to penalty if he delivers a load without weighing on the city scales, unless a special contract is made with the buyer. The principal ground of the appeal was that the fee was a tax, and an unequal burden on the dealers.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

Recall of Some of the Students at Ann Arbor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 24.—As a result of the recent troubles in Japan, part of the students who are educating here have been recalled. These students are sent by the General Government of Japan; and the Mikado now finds it difficult enough to support his own power without defraying the expenses of 100 or more students. The young Japanese express great dissatisfaction at their recall, and seem to be very loth to leave their studies.

POLITICAL.

Private Secretary to the Governor of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 24.—It is settled that George W. Bird, of Jefferson, will be the Governor's Private Secretary. The appointment is generally regarded as a good one.

Vote on the Pennsylvania Constitution.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Dec. 24.—Complete official returns make the majority for the new State Constitution, 145,150.

PATENTEES' CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—J. M. Thacker, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Hamilton A. Hill and William P. Blake, three members of the Permanent Committee appointed by the International Patent Congress, have issued a call for a convention of all persons who are interested in patent protection, to be held in Washington on Jan. 15, to discuss the subject, and, if thought desirable, to organize a United States Patent Association.

PRESENTATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—William E. Quinby, managing editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, was this evening presented with an elegant silver service, the gift of the employes in the job, press and counting-rooms, a valuable gold-headed ivory cane by the compositors in the news-room, and with two Parian marble statuettes (Apollo and Proserpine) by the members of the editorial staff.

LARGE LAND TRANSFER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 24.—Gen. Weston, of Chicago, has just purchased of Col. William Rood 366 acres of land in and near this city for $60,700. This is probably the largest sale of farm property ever made here.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Arrived, steamships Minnesota and Italy, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 24.—Arrived, Polynesian, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Dec. 24.—Steamers Iowa and Elysia, from New York, have arrived.

WHEAT IN NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 24.—The Burlington & Missouri (in Nebraska) Railroad steam transfer resumed running this morning. The wheat along the railroad lines has moved out, with the exception of a few large lots held by dealers who can afford to wait for a rise.

FOREIGN.

Large Republican Force Hemmed In by Carlists Near San Sebastian.

Preparations for an Assault on the Works at Cartagena.

The Pope in Receipt of $25,000 from the Faithful in the United States.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Dec. 24.—Ten steamers are at San Sebastian embarking the Republican troops under Gen. Moriones, who cannot otherwise escape capture, being hemmed in by 30,000 Carlists.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The *Epoca* publishes a letter from Gen. Sickles declaring that early in the Virginius dispute the Intransigentes of Madrid proposed to make a demonstration hostile to the United States. The *Epoca* denies that there was any such intention, and regrets that Gen. Sickles took no pains to contradict the dispatches from America reporting that such demonstration had actually taken place.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Dispatches from Cartagena state that active preparations are making for an assault on the city. The besiegers have received large quantities of shells and grenades, and Gen. Dominiquez holds frequent conferences with the Admiral for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the fleet. The insurgents have made several ineffectual sorties.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Marshal Bazaine is still confined in the palace of Trianon.

Chevalier Nigra was well received by President MacMahon yesterday, and the interview was of the most friendly character.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Rector of the American College has remitted to the Pope $25,000, contributed by the faithful in the United States.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Emperor William is much better. He has been up all day.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Senatorial Committee at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—The United States Senatorial Transportation Committee met here to-day. Col. B. W. [illegible] made an argument in favor of the Atlantic & Great Western Canal. Col. McFarland, of the United States Engineers, made report of a survey of the route. The Committee leave to-morrow for Mobile.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

A Frightful prospect for Thirty Millions of People--Proposed Measures of Relief--One Hundred Millions Wanted.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.—I am afraid we are about to endure a famine in Bengal such as has never before been experienced in the history of our rule. The rains ceased prematurely in the middle of last month, just as they did in Orissa in 1865, while the previous fall had been unprecedently light. The result is that the great Amun rice crop, on which the people defend in the main, has failed almost all over Bengal, and nothing like an average eight-anna crop will, I fear, be harvested. But this is not all. The drought has utterly prevented the sowing of the spring crop, and we have to face twelve months during which the people will have to be maintained out of the food reserves in the country plus this miserable failure of the Amun. The drought was felt over a very small area of the country in 1865, while this year it has marked the whole country from the Bay of Bengal right up to the borders of Oude. I believe I was the first to wake up in the real significance of the weather reports, but all are now equally alarmed alike. The worst tract in the country is the one that is most densely populated and the poorest of them all, Benar, with nearly 30,000,000 people to be fed. Owing to our miserable laissez faire notions in the past, we have left the Zemindar and the usurer to reduce this people to positive slavery. The Zemindar and his *amlah* (underlings) take ten-sixteenths of the ryots' crops—imagine that!—and the usurer steps in and takes the other six-sixteenths, and the people live upon the advances of the latter from one year's end to the other. Growing the most magnificent harvests of wheat, rice, opium, indigo, they themselves starve on the coarsest millets, and are as poor and miserable as can be conceived. In these circumstances I have urged privately, and with all the force I could command, the only counsels that can save us from a very awful calamity, viz., the empowering the ryot to take the crops now in the field and the cold weather crops, suspending all claims upon him for rent, advances, revenue, &c., for twelve months. If the customary misappropriation of these crops between zemindar and usurer takes place this year, nothing will save the people, I am persuaded, from perishing by millions. They have all been nursing the hope that rain might yet fall, but I have shown them by meteorological returns of many years past that there is no reasonable hope of any, and the position at last begins to dawn upon them all. Campbell is at Patna; the Viceroy is on his way down to Calcutta, and all that can be done no doubt will be.

A London correspondent, under date of the 4th, finds four points involved in the problem of relief: first, the quantity of food it will be necessary to import from without into the distressed districts; second, where this is to come from; third, the possibility of collecting and conveying it to central points within the famine area in sufficient time; fourth, the probable expense. It appears that on the most favorable supposition food must be imported for a population of 11,000,000 or 12,000,000, and that these numbers will have to be fed with such supplies for at least nine months. At one pound per head per day, which is the least that the Orissa Famine Commission (of which Sir G. Campbell was the chief) consider sufficient, this population would require for nine months 1,400,000 tons, which, at £14 per ton (and it is more than doubtful whether rice can be laid down within reach of all at that rate), would cost the country about £19,000,000. How much of this will be provided by private speculation or benevolence; whether the Government can, or will, bring such a pressure upon the zemindars, to whom the permanent settlement has so recklessly sacrificed by far the greater part of the profits of the land for nearly a century past, as will compel them to disgorge a fair portion of their wealth for the relief of their starving tenantry, is quite uncertain. Those who know what has actually come to light in the last two years in regard to the illegal cesses levied by the zemindars of Orissa, and remember that in the terrible famine of 1866 these men, with few exceptions, actually exacted full rents from their starving tenants, though the whole of their own rents were remitted by the Government, will put little faith in the Association's talk about "private benevolence." We may safely assume that the Government will have to meet at least half the expense, and that they should now be purchasing grain to the amount of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 sterling. It is useless and worse to wait for certainty upon this point. Some estimate must be made, and that forthwith, and the Government must act up to it without delay. Secondly, where are 1,400,000 tons of food to be got from? India, I believe, can supply the whole. The exports in ordinary years are about 1,000,000 tons, and surely the balance can be obtained from the population of 130,000,000 blessed with good crops. But if so the Government must at once lay its hand upon the available surplus, whether by prohibiting exports, or by offering to intending exporters better prices than they can get in foreign markets, or, if necessary, by collecting rents in kind, an expedient which is quite open to them. Without this there will be failure; private enterprise, to whatever extent it may be called into play, will certainly not act quickly enough for the emergency. Thirdly, as to the practicability of carrying such quantities of grain from the East, West, and South to the distressed districts, I entertain no doubt. I have been at the pains to make inquiries from the traffic managers of two of the great railway companies in this country, and believe that it would be perfectly practicable to convey the whole quantity required from Calcutta alone by the East Indian Line. Then there are besides the Punjab and Jubbulpore Lines, both single, indeed, and not capable of transporting any very large quantity. There is also the vast boat flotilla of the Ganges, amounting, according to the last census, to 60,000 boats of all classes. Our means of transport are, therefore, sufficient. Lastly, as to the probable expense. It must be great; it must be a matter of millions. Let the Government make up their minds to this at once; let there be no dallying, no delaying in hopes of rain, supposed concealed stocks (that rock on which the Bengal Government made shipwreck in Orissa in 1866), private enterprise, &c. Let the Government go in at once boldly for the purchase and transport to the spot of 1,000,000 tons of food, assured that everything will be forgiven but failure.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Comments of the Press.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

The convention of the farmers of Illinois at Decatur was one of the most significant gatherings ever held in this State. Taken in connection with the late meeting of the State Grange at Bloomington, it shows that the vast producing interests of the State are awake to the fact that the General Government has been used as an engine to oppress the agricultural and to foster and assist the non-producing classes. The platforms adopted by those two conventions show this, and go to indicate that farmers, either in clubs or Granges, will no longer act politically with any party which fails to meet the wants and serve the interests of the whole people. In the Grangers' platform, indeed, [these ideas are obscured by many words, indicating, apparently, that the convention was influenced, not to say controlled, by politicians, either great or small, in the interests of the dominant party. In the resolutions adopted at Bloomington there are some hints towards the existence of the rights of the people and the necessity of their exercise, but the language is weak, and the expression of purpose is in every case emasculated by the statement of alternatives. We greatly fear the true sentiment of the men who made up the body of the Bloomington Convention is obscured by a form of sounding words, while the convention at Decatur declared its opinions and sentiments in a form of sound doctrine. The true test of the value of any expression is the application of it to the sentiments and needs of the people, and, judging the two platforms by this test, we find the Decatur platform much more direct and complete than that formulated at Bloomington. . . . . We commend the entire [Decatur] platform to the careful consideration of all the people of the State and country. It applies in all its parts to questions of paramount interest, and upon each of these it sets forth the soundest principles of belief and the most direct and feasible method of action. The evils of the present condition and the causes which have produced those evils, as well as the remedies therefor, are plain, and fully declared. Upon such a platform as this all the honest men of the country can unite against the monopolists.

From the Albany Evening Journal (Republican).

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, held at Decatur last week, is important because its action foreshadows another new departure and the attempted formation of a farmers' political party. Heretofore it has been claimed by a large number of the leaders in this movement that their designs were not political except to throw their influence upon the side that presented candidates most in harmony with their views. Indeed, so prominent was this made to appear that one of the highest officers in the organization declared last fall in Minnesota that their members were bound by oath to steer clear of politics.

There is, however, no longer any doubt as to what now is, and all along has been, the ultimate design of the leaders in this movement. It has been cunningly and persistently proclaimed to these farmers that, by keeping out of politics as a party, they could throw their balance of power to suit varying circumstances. To tell these farmers that they were being made tools and dupes of by crafty, designing men, and that old Democratic leaders and broken-down politicians were using them for stepping-stones to reach place and power, provoked a smile of incredulity. But as time progresses, and has progressed, it has been easy to see that the cunning leaders of the Granges, the Farmers' Clubs, Patrons of Husbandry, and so on, are working, not for the good of the farmers, but for their own selfish purposes.

The farmers have been made to believe that their movement originated among themselves. But this is not so. It did not start upon the prairies of the West, nor along the banks of the Mississippi. It came not from the corn fields of Illinois, nor the wheat fields of Minnesota. It was got up in the City of Washington, by a lot of men whose political fortunes are as shabby as their political principles. It was started by men who never did any farming except to farm out in advance places and positions they are never likely to have at their disposal.

The farmers of the West, like the farmers of this country generally, are a most worthy class of citizens. They are industrious, patriotic, thrifty, enterprising, and intelligent. And it is true that they have reasonable cause for complaint. The railroads have not done them justice. But it is now clearly seen that the transportation problem is a very hard and complicated one; and all this war against railroads throughout the West has really developed but one tangible fact—it has demonstrated the need of more railroads. So those fiery leaders in the Farmers' movement who talk about tearing the railroads up by the roots and casting them into the depths of the sea, furnish strong evidence of their insanity, and intelligent farmers ought not to follow their lead for a moment. This great problem of transportation is now engaging the time, care, and patriotic investigation of some of the ablest men in the country. Will the oppressed farmers of the West listen to cunning demagogues and refuse to listen to these men? It does not seem possible.

Among the resolutions passed at the Decatur Convention, the one which resolves "that the farmers are absolved from all allegiance to old political parties," shows that the demagogues and place-hunters begin to think they have got the farmers in their clutches, and are getting ready to spring the net upon them. Will they succeed? Can these men, crafty and astute leaders though they be, accomplish their purpose? Can they convince the intelligent farmers of Illinois or elsewhere, that the interests of farmers are antagonistic to the interests of other industrial classes in this country, and that a political party founded on class distinction is either prudent or patriotic? Can these leaders force the farmers into committing the supremest folly of the age?

A clue to the character of the leaders in the Farmers' Movement is seen in the fact that S. M. Smith, the orator, who was going into forest culture last summer, and produce trees "that would bear human fruit all over the West," if certain things his friends wanted were not done speedily," was re-elected Secretary.

From the Madison (Wis.) Democrat (Democratic).

The action of the farmers of Illinois, at their great meeting at Decatur last week, in denouncing both the old political parties, was of the most positive and outspoken character. The bold action of the farmers is a hopeful sign; it is a forecast of a new era of political action among this respectable and numerous class of society. In the future we shall look for more independence, and consequently more intelligent action, among these men who for years have assumed to have no controlling influence in matters of political concern.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal (Republican).

In the platform adopted at Decatur there are seventeen resolutions. Of this number, twelve relate to subjects upon which the old parties are not materially divided, and which, moreover, have already been enunciated on the platforms of both political parties. Of the remaining five resolutions, one relates to the patent laws; two to annual instead of biennial sessions of the Legislature; the fourth flings defiance at the devoted heads of Western plow-manufacturers; and the fifth purports to denounce the old political parties. Dissected in this manner, the platform of the Decatur Convention yields a very small crop of principles which have not already been generally adopted, or at least officially enunciated. What issue then have the farmers sprung which entitles the Convention at Decatur to rank as a significant political event? With what grace can the members of that Convention expect that the people shall follow their lead with blind enthusiasm, when they have found no panacea for evils the existence of which no one denies? Doctors may agree that patients are very ill, and may also undertake to declare the precise character of the ailment, but if they do not go beyond this, and prescribe a course of active treatment which is likely to be of some service, of what value are their deliberations? The political movers of the Decatur Convention started out with the assumption that the body politic is in a state of disease; and that they were exactly the doctors who could furnish a specific for all the ills which republics are heir to; but, after wrangling over the patient for several days, they only leave the fact of illness on record, and suggest a few remedies which have been known to the political pharmacopeia for a year or more, and have been repeatedly prescribed by doctors of the old school. This may be progress, but it does not have altogether that appearance. . . . . We therefore feel justified in the conclusion that the Farmers' Convention has not resulted, so far as its platform is concerned, in any "new departure" whatever. It certainly has not thrown any new light on remedies for existing difficulties, and, although something of great value may result from this quasi beginning, people who argue an immediate political millenium from the Decatur Convention will inevitably be disappointed.

—The Rev. Newman Hall is adding to his church in London a tower 200 feet high, to the glory of Abraham Lincoln.

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin Central Land-Grant.

The Difference Between the Company and Gov. Washburn.

The Sturgeon-Bay Canal Lands--Appointments Under the New State Administration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 23, 1873.

In compliance with a request for facts in regard to the Wisconsin Central Railroad land-grant, and the difference between the Company and Gov. Washburn as to what the Company is entitled to on the hundred miles of road which it has built and had inspected, the official and other records have been examined, Gov. Washburn interviewed, and the facts found to be as follows:

THE LAND-GRANT.

In 1864, Congress granted to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in building a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac to Bayfield, and thence to Superior, every alternate section for ten sections in width on each side of the road constructed, on the certificate of the Governor and officers of the Company of the completion of each 20 miles of said road. In March, 1865, the Legislature accepted the grant. In April, 1866, after a protracted struggle between conflicting interests in the Legislature,—where, for a long time, it seemed as if no disposition of the land-grant would be agreed on,—a compromise was effected by which

TWO COMPANIES

were chartered,—the one to build from Doty's Island, at Menasha, to Bayfield, via Waupaca and Stevens' Point; the other from Portage City, via Ripon and Berlin, to Stevens' Point, and thence, with the other Company, to Bayfield. One company was named the "Portage & Superior;" the other the "Winnebago & Superior." The route from Portage City to Stevens' Point was not the best or most direct that could have been selected, but it was to serve a double purpose: by connecting with the land grant road from Madison via Portage northwesterly (the first two sections of which the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Company, obtaining the land-grant for a road from Madison northwesterly, had failed to build, but which have been built since), of giving the points named above, and eastward to Sheboygan, direct communication with the Capital; and of putting Ripon and Berlin on this route to the north. Congress, by joint resolution in 1866, appoved this disposition of the grant; and the Portage & Superior Company, when organized, formally accepted the grant on these conditions. In 1869

A CONSOLIDATION

the two companies was authorized and effected. In 1870 another company was chartered to promote the construction of the road from Portage, and that Company was authorized to consolidate with the consolidated "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company," which it did in December, 1870. In 1871 an act was passed changing the name of the consolidated Company to the "Wisconsin Central," and authorizing it to extend its road west to connect with the Northern Pacific. These acts embraced provisions holding the consolidated Companies to the conditions on which the grant was originally conferred by the State.

Meantime, some Eastern capitalists having been interested, the building of a road from Doty's Island (at which the towns of Neenah and Menasha are located) was begun. With the expectation of obtaining Eastern connections through a road building from Manitowoc and thence down the lake-shore to Milwaukee,

NOTHING WAS DONE

toward building from Portage City, the initial-point of the road. On the 24th of July, 1872, by request of the Hon. George Reed, the Vice-President of the Company, who has managed its affairs in this State for the most part, Gov. Washburn examined twenty miles of the road completed northward from Stevens Point, which was considered the starting-point for claiming the land-grant of the "Winnebago & Superior" Road. Its construction was approved. On the 27th of July, the Hon. A. J. Turner and other citizens of Portage, who became apprehensive that it was intended to leave them out in the cold, appeared before the Governor, and

PROTESTED AGAINST

the issuing of a certificate for the land to which the Company would be entitled on building the first twenty miles of the land-grant road, on the ground that the terms of the charter had not been complied with by the Central Company, they having failed to build from Portage, via Ripon and Berlin, to Stevens Point, as required; and, later, citizens of Oshkosh also appeared and protested.

On the 1st of August, counsel for the Company and the localities interested appeared, and presented arguments to the Governor in the matter; and, after due consideration, on the 12th he decided

NOT TO ISSUE

a certificate,—assigning his reasons in an able letter to Mr. Reed,—viz.: that the road had not been built as provided by law, and, if a certificate of lands was given, it would defeat the object of conferring the grant. Subsequently, however, on urgent solicitation, and desirous to do all he could to further the enterprise of constructing a road developing a section of the State heretofore almost inaccessible, Gov. Washburn decided to, and on the 20th of November did, give a qualified certificate to the Secretary of the Interior, that the Company was entitled, as the representative of one of the two consolidated companies authorized to build northward from Stevens Point, to

HALF THE LAND

granted by Congress. This action provoked much comment, and was denounced by friends and foes of the Wisconsin Central management. The matter was much discussed during the last session of the Legislature, and attempts were vainly made to amend the charter of the Company in different ways, so as to relieve it from the necessity of building from Portage, via Ripon and Berlin, to Stevens Point. Finally, the matter was left, without action, except a quasi-approval of the Governor's course. The Company, however, applied to the Secretary of the Interior for the whole of the lands accruing to the first 20 miles of the land-grant road, and he referred the matter to Attorney-General Williams, who gave an opinion—whereto, it is charged,

HE WAS UNDULY INFLUENCED,

and which was a very weak document—that the Company was entitled to the full quota of land thereupon. Secretary Delano, on the 28th of April, issued patents for 33,708 acres,—all the lands "in place" and "for indemnity" applicable to the first section of 20 miles north from Portage. The Governor requested Attorney-General Barlow to re-examine the matter; which he did with his Assistant, Judge P. L. Spooner; and, with much better knowledge of the facts, and more unbiased judgment, they took

THE OPPOSITE VIEW

from the United States official, and prepared an able opinion on the subject, which was published at the time.

The Governor was requested to inspect two more sections on the 5th of June, but could not till the 12th, when he did so, with the distinct understanding and statement that he would only give a certificate for half the quota of land for two 20-mile sections, until the Legislature or Supreme Court should decide the Company entitled to all; agreeing to do all he could to facilitate getting a decision. Going over the road, and finding it properly built, the Governor issued a qualified certificate for half the land, for 40 miles of road, and entered into a stipulation with Mr. Reed that he would not apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the full quota till his right to it

HAD BEEN AFFIRMED

by the Supreme Court or Legislature of Wisconsin, or "other competent authority;" which last expression was wherein the Company "played it" on the Governor.

On the 13th of September, Col. G. B. Goodiner, of Milwaukee, Attorney for the Central Company, served on the Governor a notice to appear before Judge Cate, Judge of the Tenth Circuit, in Marathon County, in the northern part of the State, and show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compel the giving of an unqualified certificate for the full quota of land for 40 miles of road. Sept. 18 the cause was argued before Judge Cate by Attorney-General Barlow, for the Governor, and Col. Goodiner, and the firm of Palmer, Hooker & Pitkin, of Milwaukee, for the Railroad; and the Judge issued the writ; whereupon the Attorney-General gave verbal notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court. When the stipulation between the Governor and Vice-President Reed was entered into, it did not occur to the former that any lower court than the Supreme could be appealed to, and the right of a Circuit Judge to mandamus the Chief Executive of the State is more than doubtful; still, his summons was obeyed; but the Governor did not propose to yield, where so much was at stake, without the decision of the highest judicial authority in the State. He notified the Secretary of the Interior what had taken place, and requested him to

SUSPEND ACTION

as to the half of the land in controversy until the opinion of the Supreme Court could be obtained.

On applying at Washington for all the land, after getting this Circuit Court decree, Mr. Reed encountered the Governor's cautionary letter, and telegraphed from New York, claiming that this action violated the spirit and letter of the stipulation made with the Governor, and that the consequent delays would stop all further work this year; and asking the withdrawal of the Governor's letter. This was declined; but the Governor, desiring to have the matter settled as soon as possible, conferred with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and they agreed to hear arguments on the matter, Oct. 15. Gov. Washburn telegraphed Mr. Reed to that effect, Oct. 8, but received no direct response; the railroad attorneys, Oct. 13, however, writing Att'y-Gen. Barlow, claiming that they had made no stipulation as to an appeal; considered the issue of the Circuit Court suit as fully meeting the terms of the stipulation between the Governor and the railroad representative; could not argue an appeal on the 15th; and whether the matter could be heard before the next regular term of court must depend on a subsequent arrangement of the parties in interest.

Thus this matter has

RESTED TO THE PRESENT TIME,—

the railroad parties showing no desire to have the decision of the Supreme Court on their claims. Meantime, Vice-President Reed applied for the inspection of the fourth section north from Stevens' Point, and the first section south from Ashland. The Governor, not having time to examine the road himself, deputed the Hon. J. S. Dean, of this city, to examine the fourth section north, and the Hon. W. H. Hiner, of Fond du Lac, to examine the Ashland section; the former reporting Oct. 14, and the latter Oct. 20, that they found a first-class road built in accordance with law. That is the last of the official action of the Governor in connection with the Wisconsin Central Railroad. No certificate has been asked for the two sections last examined. The Secretary of the Interior has declined to issue patents for the full quota of lands for the sections for which the Governor issued qualified certificates, against his protest; and the Company, not willing to accept half a loaf, has

MADE NO FURTHER APPLICATION.

So it has only received lands for one 20-mile section, though five have been certified completed, yet the building of the road was not suspended, as threatened. Meantime, the Wisconsin Central, by consolidating with the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, has secured a direct route, from its terminus at Doty's Island, to Milwaukee and Chicago; and, as the *Railroad Gazette* expresses it, "The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, by entering into close working relations with the Milwaukee & Northern and the Wisconsin Central Railroad, practically makes these lines part of its great system, for the present at least, and secures the shortest route from Chicago, through Milwaukee, to Green Bay." This arrangement enables the Wisconsin Central to "throw" the Lake Shore, Manitowoc & Western, through which it was originally intended it should secure Eastern connections;

WILL INDEFINITELY POSTPONE

the building of a road from Portage to Stevens' Point, either directly (for which some demonstrations were made this summer), or by way of Ripon and Berlin, as chartered; thwart the purpose of the Legislature in bestowing the grant, and greatly disappoint a large number of people in the central part of the State.

Gov. Washburn has been accused of hostility to this Company because he could not, consistently with his views of duty, yield to the wishes of its managers; whereas he feels that he strained the law in their behalf to the utmost, and, in reply to questions from parties abroad, and otherwise, has done what he could to inspire confidence in the enterprise, if carried out according to the true intent and meaning of the law bestowing the grant.

Another Company has been seeking to obtain from the State land appropriated for a certain purpose, in excess of what was contemplated by the law, viz: the

STURGEON BAY CANAL COMPANY,

in aid of whose enterprise, after much importunity, Congress granted 200,000 acres of land, on condition that, as the work progressed, land as selected by the Company in proportion to the work done should be patented. This season, a friendly inspector certified that one-fourth of the work had been done, though unfriendly people in the vicinity claim that not more than one tenth has been done. They selected one-fourth of the number of acres granted, comprising the most valuable portion, and want patents for it. The State Land Commissioners, who have control of the matter, decline to issue patents for more than a fourth value of the land; whereupon the Canal Company brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel them to issue patents for their selections, and the case was argued and submitted some days ago.

There have been two or three consultations here of State officers-elect, and other chief men, to agree on

APPOINTMENTS,—

one having been held last evening. This last meeting was private, but the following statements are made by those in a position to know whereof they affirm: Some men in each office will be retained till the new officials "get the hang of the barn,"—perhaps a few permanently. Prof. Searing, with the general approval of men of both parties interested in public education, will retain the excellent Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Rev. J. B. Pradt. Mr. Doyle, Secretary of State-elect, will retain for the winter the efficient Assistant Secretary, John S. Dean, and Mr. D. H. Tullis, an experienced bookkeeper. Mr. S. Cadwallader, of the Milwaukee *News*, an able editor and courteous gentleman, it is said, is to be Printing Clerk; and A. B. Alden, of Portage, Insurance Clerk. M. B. Cortwell, formerly in the Twelfth Wisconsin, is to have a desk in the Treasurer's office. Mr. A. Menzes, an experienced German clerk, is to be retained; Maj. C. W. Kempf, formerly in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, is to be one of the clerks. Of the Land Office, A. W. Potter, of the Monroe *Republican*, is to be Chief Clerk; Capt. Crane, and Messrs. B. Furseman and Lasche are to be retained for the present.

GOV. TAYLOR,

informed me a day or two ago, and another gentleman to-night, that he had not decided on his appointments. The latest name mentioned for Private Secretary, with a fair prospect, is George W. Bird, of Jefferson. It is doubtfully whispered that Andrew Bishop, Street-Superintendent of this city, is to be Superintendent of Public Property; but, on the other hand, it is alleged the position was promised to David Brainerd, of Oshkosh, Secretary of the State Grange.

Gov. Washburn, just after election, announced three gentlemen as Commissioners of

THE STATE PRISON,

who are to appoint the Warden, under a section of the law saying they should enter on their duties the 1st of January; but a later section of the law provides that it shall not take effect till the first Monday in January, when Washburn's time expires, which "knocks" the first provision. New appointments will probably be made by Gov. Taylor, and it is reported that the well-known Sat Clark is seeking the position of Warden.

The new officials will probably be

INAUGURATED WITH LITTLE PARADE.

An offer of Milwaukee military to come out on the occasion has been declined, and a project for an inaugural ball and reception does not meet much favor. PLUS.

Mr. Arch and Mr. Gladstone.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Arch had a private audience with Mr. Gladstone in London respecting the proposed wholesale exodus of farm laborers, about which the latter had expressed some uneasiness. Speaking of this interview at a large meeting held in his honor in his native village of Barford, near Warwick, Mr. Arch said he should impress on Mr. Gladstone the necessity of Government interference to secure the proper cultivation of the land, in order that it might no longer produce but half of its capabilities. He should inform Mr. Gladstone that if landlords would properly house laborers and let them have three or four acres of land on the same terms as farmers had land, there would be no wholesale exodus of laborers. He also meant to enforce the vital importance of enfranchising agricultural laborers, as that question was at the top of the forthcoming programme, and would be early introduced into the House of Commons, where its opponents must be careful, or they would find Joseph Arch at the head of 600,000 farm laborers, marching into Palace-yard and laying hold of the doors of St. Stephens. A few hundreds of the funds of the Union might well be employed in conveying the sons of the soil to the seat of the Legislature to claim that political freedom they were determined to possess. He disclaimed being a Communist or Republican, but said he would enter the House of Commons if the laborers could not otherwise obtain their rights.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Investigation of the Disaster by the Company's Office in Paris.

The Conduct of the Officers and Crew of the Steamer Commended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—No list of the unfortunate crew of the Ville du Havre exists in this city, all having been shipped in France. It has been generally supposed, therefore, that few if any of them had kinspeople or friends in the United States, and consequently no attempt has been made till recently to obtain such list, but Mr. George Mackenzie, American agent of the General Trans Atlantic Line to which the Havre belonged, has received many letters of inquiry from all parts of the Union, regarding different members of this crew, and with a view to answering them correctly he has written to France for a list of the crew, and also for the names of those members thereof who were lost. Below is a letter which Mr. MacKenzie has received from the Company's office in Paris. The investigation referred to is one by the officers of the Company, and not a Government one:

PARIS, Dec. 5, 1873.

George MacKenzie:

DEAR SIR: The investigation to which, according to rule, our Company in all events of importance at sea are subjected, establishes, according to testimony gathered up to this time, the fault of the English vessel. It seems that the Ville du Havre sighted the Loch Earn close by its starboard, and bore away to port, which would have carried the two vessels from each other. The English ship, instead of luffing, as was her duty, bore away, which rendered a collision inevitable. It is our duty to add that, during this overwhelming catastrophe, our entire crew, officers and sailors showed themselves faithful to the principles of honor, discipline, and self-abnegation which belong to the traditions of the French mariner. Not one of our people endeavored to rescue himself from death by abandoning his post. Our men all sank with the steamer, striving to the last moment with an unwavering obedience to execute the orders of the officers for the safety of the passengers intrusted to them. You will see by Capt. Surmont's report that, if the efforts of all did not meet with greater success, it was because the crew found themselves embarrassed by complications that no human skill or strength could overcome. Capt. Surmont and all his officers are deserving of all praise. You have known them a long time, and their noble conduct will not surprise you. (Signed)

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY.

NEW BUILDINGS IN ROCK ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 24.—The *Union* to-morrow will give a list of the building operations in Moline for the year. The number of new buildings is 150, and the expenditure $246,000. The number of buildings in Rock Island is 256; cost, $462,500. The two cities adjoin, and are virtually one.

LIBEL SUIT.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—J. W. Miner, local editor of the *Republican*, has sued George L. Crofutt, of the *Western World*, for libel. Damages, $10,000.

A Colorado Phenomenon.

From the Central City Register.

A gentleman was walking down Virginia Canon the other day. There was no perceptible breeze at the time. Suddenly he was surprised by a roaring noise behind him—a noise like that of an express train when crossing a bridge, or passing a rocky wall. Stopping a moment to listen, a whirlwind, apparently not more than a yard in diameter, and traveling no faster than a spirited walk, picked him up, as it were, and waltzed off down the road with him. Its vertical force was sufficient to invert the tails of his coat above his head, notwithstanding the pockets were loaded with specimens of silver ore, and at the same time he was carried along for 100 feet or more like a feather, with both feet occasionally off the ground, while under him was a noise like that of an empty cart bouncing over a stony street.

A Legal Point.

A poor apprentice in Berlin was lucky enough at the last drawing of the State lottery to win one fourth of the great prize. His principal, who knew that the lad had no money of his own, or at least nothing like the amount required to go in for one fourth (forty thalers would be about the price of a ticket), pressed his apprentice to confess where he obtained the money for this purpose. The winner penitently acknowledged that it was the produce of the sale of a piece of goods stolen from his employer. The principal now claims the lottery prize as his property. The boy's relations, on the other hand, object to its surrender, and the legal profession will be called upon to decide a point which has probably never been raised before.

MARRIAGES.

PARROTT—WISHARD—At Rushville, Ill., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, at the residence of William H. Scripps, by the Rev. S. E. Wishard, of [illegible], Ind., George W. Parrott, of Chicago, and Miss Linda Wishard, of Rushville, Ill. No cards.

FISH—GAYLORD—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 1116 Wabash-av., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, by the Rev. William Everts, Mr. [illegible] Fish and Carrie T., daughter of Carlos Gaylord. No cards.

HOGE—HERN—At Solon, Me., at the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 22, 1873, by the Rev. [illegible], Howard B. Hoge and Rose L. Hern.

HANKS—GRIFFITH—On the 23d inst., at [illegible], Mich., by the Rev. Mr. Lusk, Mr. Thomas [illegible], of Chicago, and Miss M. Louisa Griffith, of [illegible], L. I.

☞ New York City and Brooklyn, L. I., papers please copy.

RANNEY—GARRITY—In this city, by the Rev. Father Burke, J. M. Ranney and Miss Maria E. Garrity.

☞ Burlington, Vt., and Columbus, O., papers please copy.

DEATHS.

PHILLIPS—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., Edward F. Phillips, infant son of W. S. and J. R. Phillips, aged 2 months and 25 days.

Funeral at No. 155 North Morgan-st. to-morrow (Friday) at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

SULZER—Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock a. m., Conrad J. Sulzer, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, the 26th inst., from No. 201 North State-st. Friends are invited to attend.

HENNESSEY—Dec. 24, at 4 p. m., at his residence, corner of Forty-third-st. and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, Maurice Hennessey, aged 41 years.

Funeral Friday, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock a. m., from the house.

MATSON—Dec. 24, of consumption, Mary Matson, wife of C. R. Matson, in her 28th year.

Funeral from No. 287 Fulton-st., to Graceland, Friday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SULLIVAN—Daniel Sullivan, of Branch No. 1 of B. B. A. of Illinois, departed this life Dec. 24, at 1:30 p. m., at his residence, No. 461 Elston-av.

Funeral Friday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock a. m., from his residence to the church, thence to the Northwestern depot, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. All the Emeralds in the city are invited to attend the funeral.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Our Regular Friday's Sale,

Friday Morning, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

We will offer the usual immense assortment of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, which has made our sales so successful. Rich Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Walnut Extension Tables, Lounges, Bureaus, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Blankets, Stoves, etc., and a large lot of Platedware and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED 1856.) Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. Sales rendered and paid 4 days after sale. Consignments solicited.

SALE OF Ladies', Misses', & Children's Furs, On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSE FURNITURE, Carpets, Cutlery, Woodenware, Cigars, and General Merchandise, on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION. REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF Household Furniture.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] ... our consignments, Chamber Furniture, Sofas, Lounges, Book Cases, [illegible] robes, Ex. Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, [illegible] Tables, Whatnots, Sideboards, Cutlery, [illegible] English Crockery, Glassware, &c. [illegible] glass, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 27.

GIFT CONCE[RT] POSTPONE[MENT] 4th Grand Gift [Concert] FOR THE BENEFIT O[F THE] Public Library [of Kentucky] OVER A MILLION [DOLLARS] SUCCESS ASS[URED] A FULL DRAWING On Tuesday, 31st of [March]

TUESDAY, the 31st of [March]

12,000 CASH [GIFTS] $1,500,[000]

LIST OF GI[FTS] ONE GRAND CASH GIFT... ONE GRAND CASH GIFT... ONE GRAND CASH GIFT... ONE GRAND CASH GIFT... ONE GRAND CASH GIFT... 10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each; 30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each; 50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each; 80 Cash Gifts, 500 each; 100 Cash Gifts, 400 each; 150 Cash Gifts, 300 each; 250 Cash Gifts, 200 each; 325 Cash Gifts, 100 each; 11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each. Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL C[ASH]

THO. E. B[RAMLETTE], Agent Public Library Ky., and Ma[nager], Public Library Building, Louisville...

FINANCIAL. REMOV[AL]. Lazarus Silv[erman], BANK[ER]. Has this day remo[ved to his] new office in the Bo[...] Building, formerly o[ccupied by] the Merchants' Nati[onal Bank] (entrance on Washi[ngton-st.]) where he will contin[ue to] act a general Banking [business] and solicits the patro[nage of his] friends and the public. Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873.

ROBINSON, CHA[SE & CO.], BANKE[RS], No. 18 Broad-s[t.] ... BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUT[IONS], BANKERS, AND INDI[VIDUALS] ... ESTATE AND TRU[STS] ... EUGENE N. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. CHASE.

SALT LAKE CITY NATI[ONAL BANK] B. M. DU BELL, Prest. CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, ...

INTEREST ON CIT[Y BONDS] ... S. S. HAYES, ... Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE AT A[UCTION] ... Nos. 1018 and 1020 ... On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, ...

LOTTERIES. $300,0[00] Capital Prize, $50,[000] Missouri State [Lottery] ...

PRINTERS, STATIO[NERS] Valuable Infor[mation] ... BLANK BO[OKS] ... M. W. JO[NES] 104 AND 106 MADISO[N-ST.]